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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL XXV No. 221 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Prohibition Honours For Ahmedabad

European Support To Bombay Govt. Scheme

'PUCCA BUNDOBUST' TO CHECK SMUGGLING

Facilities For Temperance Associations

POONA, Sept. 17.

Ahmedabad City, suburbs and the surrounding country will go completely dry from April 1, 1938.

This is the decision that the Government of Bombay have arrived at as one of the first steps towards attainment of complete prohibition in the Presidency by October, 1940.

GANDHIJI'S H. Q.

Ahmedabad, an industrial centre, was selected, it appears because people of Ahmedabad themselves wanted it. Secondly the influence of Congress is very great there and, thirdly—and most important reason of all—Gandhiji wields a great deal of personal influence in Ahmedabad. The fact that Gandhiji's headquarters for a number of years were at Ahmedabad might also be one of the primary reasons why Ahmedabad was selected as an industrial city where a Prohibition experiment could successfully be tried.

To Go The Whole Hog

The fact that it is going to be completely dry is to be taken note of, as all liquors, whether country or foreign or toddy or intoxicating drugs, are to be prohibited in this area from April next year.

Enquiries made go to show that even Europeans would have to go without their "chota" pegs.

The population of the area, where prohibition will be in force is 3,13,000 and the average consumption of liquor in this area is 9. drams per head as against the 11.3 drams of Bombay and 12.1 of Broach City, which is the highest consumption in the Presidency. The average consumption per head in the Presidency is 2.7 drams.

LOSS TO GOVERNMENT.

The loss to Government through non-sale of country liquor. Licences alone per year would be 14,70,000. There are other losses also, besides the loss to Government of India through loss of Customs Duty. Loss to Government of Bombay would be greater because they propose having additional staff, besides the Preventive Staff. All this loss would be covered by thirty lakhs loss to the Presidency, about which Dr.

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 5.)

Fierce Battle Rages In North China

JAPANESE CLAIM TO HAVE OCCUPIED CHOCHOW

TOKIO, September 17.

Fierce fighting continues in the great battle in North China.

The Chinese are making very desperate resistance against the overwhelming mechanical equipment of the Japanese to the east of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Despite the withering fire of the Chinese division, the Japanese managed to cross the difficult Chuma River by moonlight and are preparing to advance on the railway.

The Japanese Claim

The Japanese claim to have occupied the Chinese first line, to be starting a drive against the second line and to have occupied Chochow converging on Paoting, the most important point in the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Air And Sea Attack

The Japanese airforce raided a number of towns and Japanese destroyers attacked Chehniushan off Haichow, the terminus of the Lunghai Railway and the landing party occupied the island.

Meanwhile the Japanese 'planes are showering pamphlets urging the Chinese troops to retire south of the yellow river and spare the country from the horrors of war.

Snow has begun to fall in Shansi, increasing the difficulties of the campaign.

The arrival of thousands of fresh Japanese troops in Mukden from Japan is exciting the curiosity of the local Japanese.

An army spokesman emphatically denies the reports of unrest among the Manchukuoan (Chinese) troops and declares that the Russo-Manchurian frontier is quite adequately protected and the new troops are intended to reinforce those in North China.—Reuter.

Plan To Limit Import Of Wool And Raw Cotton

TOKIO, September 17.

A Conference of Permanent Heads of Departments has decided actively to encourage the use of staple fibre as a substitute for wool and raw cotton and thus limit imports of the latter.—Reuter.

Earlier News On Page 7

Back From Andamans

65 Prisoners To Be Repatriated

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The "Associated Press" understands that about 25 Bengali terrorist convicts are expected to arrive from the Andamans shortly with about forty others belonging to other provinces, who are understood to be repatriated from the Cellular Jail. It is understood that all these prisoners will travel by the same boat.—A.P.

ORISSA BAN LIFTED

CUTTACK, Sept 17.

The Orissa Government have passed orders removing the ban on meetings and processions without previous licence and all district officials have been informed accordingly.—United Press.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR CHINA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

China has diplomatically expressed grave disappointment at President Roosevelt's action in imposing partial embargo on munition shipments to Far East by forbidding Government-owned ships to carry such cargoes.—Reuter.

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST U. S. BAN ON ARMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Wang, formally protested to Mr. Cordell Hull against President Roosevelt's partial embargo on arms shipments to China.

Mr. Cordell Hull announcing China's protest at a Press Conference said President Roosevelt's action is a Government order, which speaks for itself.

Mr. Wang after a Conference with Mr. Hull, lasting half an hour, left White House, obviously labouring under a nervous strain. —Reuter.

CHINESE 'PLANE BOMB LIUHANG

Japanese Drive In North China Progresses Smoothly?

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Japanese drive in North China appears to be progressing smoothly. Hundred thousand Chinese troops, which the Japanese claim to have practically encircled, include the Divisions of Central Government troops, which fought most desperately but the adjoining Chinese Divisions are said to have broken under the fierce Japanese attack.

It is noteworthy that Chinese 'planes are reported to have bombed Tatung, recently seized by the Japanese.

According to a message received by the Chinese Embassy in London, the Chinese have recaptured positions immediately east of Lotien and Liuhang, where 1,000 Japanese are reported to have been killed by landmines.—Reuter.

MONEY FOR WAR CHEST

China To Observe Mukden Incident Day To-day

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

China on September 18 will commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Mukden incident as a day of national mourning and humiliation. Flags throughout country will be half-masted and people everywhere will go meatless and devote the money saved to war chest.—Reuter.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was carried in a procession from Ahmedabad Station. Over 80,000 persons took part in the procession.

JAWAHAR'S CALL TO MUSLIMS

RAJEN BABU SUBMITS REPORT

Enquiry Into Cawnpore Labour Trouble Concludes

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here from Cawnpore last night and submitted his report to the Government regarding the Cawnpore situation. He is leaving for Patna to-morrow by the Punjab Mail.

Interviewed in connection with the Cownpore situation, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he has submitted his report to the Government and that it was not intended for publication.—A.P.

NAVAL CONTROL ROUND SPAIN

LONDON, Sept. 17.

France and Britain have decided to abandon the naval control round Spain as the destroyers engaged on it have a task of more actual importance to perform.

It is understood that the destroyers will be used in the Anti-Piracy Patrol of the Mediterranean and it is pointed out that the Naval Patrol System has never proved very effective, its only task being to notify the Committee if ships passed without the International observer's flag. The remainder of the observation system, including the use and control of ports, and the embarkation of International observers will be maintained.

Although Britain and France previously insisted on the maintenance of the naval patrol until the British plan to withdraw the volunteers and to grant rights, was accepted, it is stated that the change of view has been caused by the urgency of the piracy problem in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

NYON AGREEMENT AND GREECE

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

Complete agreement has been reached on the text and annexes of the Nyon Agreement.

A slight verbal modification has satisfied the objection of M. Politis.

The instrument was signed at 18-00 hrs. The agreement will be distributed to-morrow.

It is understood that a passage has been added to the text to meet the Greek objections and allows Governments to exercise their discretion in Home waters.—Reuter.

BOMBAY M. L. C.s TO PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 17.

I understand that the Bombay members of the Council strongly resent their terms being fixed by yesterday's notification to a minimum of three years and are reported to be contemplating protest against that.

No Truck With Communalism

But Congress Doors Are Open To All

AHMEDABAD, September 17.

"Congress is a political body whose doors are open to all" declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a huge meeting of Muslims to-night.

He added: "It has routed the Hindu Sabha, while the Muslim League, whose existence is seen only in a few provinces, is confined to only a few Muslims, belonging to upper classes. Its policy and programme differed from those of the Congress. How could there be a unity between the two bodies, unless the Congress gave up its ideals?

The Hindu-Muslim question was a question of the upper classes and not of the masses. Both the Hindu and Muslim masses are steeped in poverty, which could be removed from both simultaneously and not separately."

TRI-COLOUR SHOULD BE GIVEN PRECEDENCE

Gujarat Socialists Agree With Jawahar

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party passed a resolution to-day viewing with regret and dissociating itself entirely from the "unfortunate incident" in connection with the red flag demonstration at the time of reception of Pandit Nehru yesterday.

The resolution added that in Congress functions the national tri-colour flag should be given precedence and no attempt should be made to bring the red flag aggressively in any manner as to bring it in disrepute.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S WARNING TO MERCHANTS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

Paralysis has overcome the commercial world which would face a great economic crisis within two or three years, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a vast concourse of merchants belonging to 57 associations who presented a purse of over Rs. 18,000 to him this morning.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding eulogised the services of the commercial community of Ahmedabad in the cause of the Congress as well as the suffering humanity in Bihar and elsewhere, whenever called upon.—A.P.

JAWAHAR AT GUJARAT COLLEGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

The Gujarat College received Pandit Jawaharlal this morning. Principal Findlay Shirras welcoming said, "Jawaharlal is the Baldwin of the Congress Party."

Pandit Jawaharlal addressing the youth said, "Don't talk, but be active in order to bear the burden of the great work. I give you the Congress message. I am seeing a mystic power in youth. Yes, I think of the future and I am proud of United India. Keep an International and historical perspective to get power."

GUJARAT'S GIFT TO JAWAHAR

AHMEDABAD, September 17.

Over 50,000 people including 10,000 ladies attended a public meeting addressed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, this evening.

Pt. Jawaharlal said he had been bearing the burden of the Congress Presidentship for the last one year and a half. He desired to shed it when the Congress met in Gujarat. Though he had been bearing the responsibility of the Congress office in one kind or other, his responsibility is no less whether he assumed the Congress office or not.

Gandhiji who was not even a Congress member, has not given up the responsibility of leading the Swaraj fight.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said though he had been pressing Pt. Nehru to visit Gujarat he had found no time till then. He thought his services were more required elsewhere.

GUJARAT'S CONTRIBUTION.

Sardar Patel announced at the meeting that Ahmedabad had given about Rs. 42,000 to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and believed Gujarat had given him about Rs. 70,000 earlier in the day.—A.P.

DATE OF A. I. C. C. MEETING

Oct. 28, Inconvenient For Bengal Members

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

It is understood that in reply to a communication from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru suggesting the holding of the A. I. C. C. meeting on October 28, instead of 30, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, has informed the A.I.C.C. Secretariat that October 28 was inconvenient for Bengal members, adding that they would agree to it if it was unavoidable.—A. P.

GERMAN PILOTS KILLED

Spanish Govt. Forces Bring Down Four Insurgent Junkers

BARCELONA, Sept. 17.

Government forces on the Aragon front have brought down four Insurgent junkers and Bombers wherein German pilots perished, according to reports from Sarinena.—Reuter.

RAMPUR SITUATION

Governor Refuses Consent To Discuss Adjournment Motion

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces has withheld consent to discuss the adjournment motion of Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan, relating to the Rampur State situation.—United Press.

SUBBAROYAN NOT TO GO TO ENGLAND

Indo-British Trade Delegation To Leave For India On Oct. 5

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Education Minister, has cancelled his visit to England to join the Indo-British Trade Delegation.

Other members of the Delegation are leaving England on October 5 for India.

The Government of India have informed Dr. Subbaroyan that he need not start on his journey as originally arranged.—A. P.

"Siyasat" Proprietor's New Venture

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

The proprietor of the Daily "Siyasat", which was closed since its securities were forfeited has solicited permission to start a daily paper entitled "Siyasat-i-Jadid". The District Magistrate in reply has asked the proprietor to deposit a security of Rs. 5,000.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

4. APPEAL FOR HELP

It is for the Blind.—Please help by attending a benefit performance in aid of the American Mission School for the Blind on Saturday, 18th September 1937 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Dances by Amarjyoti of Shantiniketan also Suryabala Anila Devi, Tarla Devi. The music will be furnished by A. C. Biswas and party. Songs by students of Indian School of Music and Pupils of the School for the Blind. Pieces by Miss Snehprova Pradhan. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri will preside. Tickets available at Rose and Co., Fort, Bombay.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted match for a girl of Brahmin Sub-caste, M.A. in English, aged 22 years, versed in home management, fair and good-looking of respectable family; only Brahmins of any branch, highly educated and with income of at least Rs. 300 per month should correspond with Box No. 8998, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a well-to-do healthy, 38 years old childless Bania widower, girl or widow of a good family. Expenses paid. Write Box No. 9047, "Bombay Chronicle", with photo and particulars. Correspondence strictly private.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Those seeking employment are requested to see personally Aryan and Co., 174, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9070)

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics on Rs. 33 and 28 p.m., apply to Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (Enclosing -/16 stamp). (9068)

Wanted—Engineers, Doctors, Nurses, Graduates, Mistress, Actors, Actress, Accountants, Typists, Clerks, Signallers and Stenographers. Apply sharp with testimonials, age and acceptable salary to: "Vishwanath Employment Bureau, Benares City, U. P." (9069)

Life Insurance and Finance canvassers and organisers to apply promptly stating terms and business prospects. Organising Executive, on tour Box No. 9067, "Bombay Chronicle".

62. TO BE LET

To Let—A well ventilated block with independent latrine and water tap, near Tardeo Bridge, Lamington Road and a 70 x 26 Godown suitable for a factory at Hathibag, Love Lane Mazagaon. Apply to Manekchand Panachand Javery, 190, Javery Bazar. (8971)

Ground and second, four rooms' flats, Opp. G.I.P., Dadar Station, Lakhamsi Napoo Road, Plot 23. Rent Rs. 55 and Rs. 60. Apply Limboowala, 630, Parsi Colony, Dadar. (9071)

Hornby Building, 174, Hornby Road, above Abdoola Company, rooms for office, club, residence, with lift. Rent 15 to 60. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19, Bastion Road. 'Phone: 20357. (9061)

To Let in Rampart Row, large Building, Ground floor and four floors. Whole or in part suitable for Insurance, Bank, etc., apply J. K. Dubash, Dady House, Churchgate Street. (9050)

74. TO LET (UP-COUNTRY)

Matheran—To Let for the season. Olympia House, near Race Course, large, commodious; adequately furnished, up-to-date bungalow, consisting of four big bedrooms attached bathrooms, with running piped water; big hall-dining room; grand verandah, commanding beautiful view; kitchen, store room, servants' quarters, open compound, suitable for large families. Offers? Apply Dara H. Kooka, Chhoi Silk Mill Office, 361, Hornby Road, Opp. Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 20277; or B. Patel, Savoy Hotel, Matheran. (9065)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let—From 1st October, two excellent large office flats at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Unique position. Apply Manager on the premises. (9027)

86. SHOPS TO LET

To Let—From 1st October, most modern and tip-top shops, at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Unique locality and situation. Apply Manager on the premises. (9027A)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Get all chronic complicated diseases treated radically. Consult Homoeopathic Specialist Dr. V. S. Tandon—199, Hornby Road. Immediate cures of Asthma, Diabetes, Highblood-pressure, Piles, etc., guaranteed. (8983)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (8882)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents to secure orders for our 1938 calendars. Terms very liberal. Apply by post. New India Calendar Publishing Company, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta. (9020)

342. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES

Alexandra College of Commerce— Premier Institution in Bombay which provides sound coaching for Diploma Courses in Accountancy, Banking, Companies Secretaries, General Commerce, Insurance at moderate fees. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9065)

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted immediately small investments, for prospective transactions. Returns guaranteed. Apply Box No. 9048, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

334. BUSINESS OFFERS

Start profitable businesses. Small investments, big profits. Inquire "Burmaky", Shahru Castle, Mohamedali Road, Bombay. (9062)

385. STATIONERY & CALENDARS

Wonderful bargain. Fredy attractive fountain pens, double filling, 14-Kt. Golden nib going cheap. Annas fifteen and ten. Jumbo the giant pen for professionals Rs. 1/4. Perry Co., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, Fort. (9064)

466. NURSERIES & SEEDSMEN

Fruit, flower, ornamental plants prepared on large scale, supplied reasonable rates. Catalogue free: Dilkhus Nursery, Vyara. (8908)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Stamps collections 500-1000 Rs. 20-40, Native States Rs. 6-15-40-60, Kabul 50, Ponchaji, Winbridge, Grant Road. (9012)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on MONDAY, the 13th September and SUNDAY, the 19th September, 1937, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road to Chaupati; **CHAUPATI** from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; **HUGHES ROAD** from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; **FRENCH ROAD** from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; **HARVEY ROAD** from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; **VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD** from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati) and **GIRGAUM ROAD** from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction.

CHARNI ROAD from Portuguese Church to its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road shall be closed to east bound vehicular traffic (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and VICE VERSA will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

CHAUPATY FOOT OVERBRIDGE will be open to pedestrian traffic towards the sea-face **UP TO 6-30 P.M.** and all persons returning from the sea-face before this time will proceed via Sandhurst Bridge; **FROM 6-30 P.M.** this bridge will be open only to persons returning from the sea-face. All persons wishing to go to the sea-face after 6-30 p.m. will proceed via Mathew Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Similarly persons returning from the sea-face will not be allowed to proceed along Marine Drive beyond a line drawn 50 yards south of Chaupaty Foot Overbridge, nor will persons on Marine Drive be allowed to proceed beyond the said line.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 1st September, 1937.
6790

Public Notices

POLICE NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Governor-designate and the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the following roads will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes as under:—

THURSDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1937
From 4 p.m. until after the procession has passed.

BALLARD ROAD.
MINT ROAD from Ballard Road to Elphinstone Circle (North).

From 5-10 p.m. until after the procession has passed.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (South).
CHURCHGATE STREET from Elphinstone Circle to Flora Fountain.
HORNBY ROAD from Flora Fountain to Fort Street (South).
FORT STREET (South) from its junction with Hornby Road up to the entrance to the Victoria Terminus.

SATURDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.
From 12 noon until after the procession has passed.

FORT STREET (South) from the entrance to the Victoria Terminus up to its junction with Hornby Road.
HORNBY ROAD from Fort Street (South) to Flora Fountain.
CHURCHGATE STREET from Flora Fountain to Elphinstone Circle.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (North).

From 12-45 p.m. until after the procession has passed.

MINT ROAD from Elphinstone Circle (North) to Ballard Road.
BALLARD ROAD.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 10th September, 1937.
(6834)

POLICE NOTICE.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's notice, dated the 1st September, 1937, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and 'vice versa' on the 13th and 19th September, 1937 on account of the Immersion of Ganpatis, the public proceeding to or from the North of the Island are advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

2. Similarly, the public are advised against using Marine Drive between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on those dates as this road will be closed to traffic at its Northern (Chaupati) end.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 2nd September, 1937.
6791

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 164 OF 1934

LAKHMICHAND DHANAJI, & Others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale, dated the 8th April, 1937, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday 27th September, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL that piece of leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, Bombay, admeasuring 445 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3582 Cadastral Survey No. 2/1517 Byculla Division and "E" Ward No. 3751-52 Street No. 3-4 Rippon Road Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of MESSRS. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
6831.

Public Notices

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG., CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1937, to MONDAY, the 18th October, 1937, both days inclusive. The Share-holders are requested to notify change of address to the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARKA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
(6850)

BRAITHWAITE PRESSED STEEL TANKS

are the modern economical means of storage. They are built up of unit steel plates 4'-0" square with star ribbing giving hundred per cent rigidity and strength. All components are light, easy to handle and immune from breakage. Erection is simplicity itself—bolting in lieu of rivetting. Write to-day to Bombay Agents, Messrs BHAGAT & SONS, Sewree, Fort Road, or
BRAITHWAITE & CO.,
(India) Ltd.,
Post Box 836, Bombay.
(6813)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS:

SEALED TENDERS on rate basis are invited and will be received up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday the 1st October, 1937, at the office of the undersigned for the erection of an additional storey and other alterations to the building of the Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital at new Charni Road, Bombay.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specifications, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 only. Plans can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours. The Hospital does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. H. GANDHI & CO.,
Architects, etc.
65, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(6859)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 6242942/946 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of Kalyanbhai Manekiai Shah have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue a duplicate certificate for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue a duplicate share certificate.

(Sd.) NARANDAS RAMDAS.
(Date) 16-9-37.
6855.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th of October, 1937, at 11-0 a.m. at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1937, and to declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
(2) To elect a Director in place of Mr. P. J. P. Thomas, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. S Ker, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect a Director in place of Mr. K. L. Jatia, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(5) To elect a Director in place of Mr. C. A. Bendix, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 8th October, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta,
16th September, 1937.
(6853)

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE 63RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1937, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) in "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1937, the declaration of dividends, the election of two Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 17th September, 1937.
6857.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 as amended by Act XXII of 1936.

AND

In the matter of the BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)
THAKOREDAS ATMARAM GANDHI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

LET ALL PARTIES concerned attend the Honourable Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on Monday the 4th day of October, 1937, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed who claims to be the Shareholder of the abovenamed Company for the determination of the following questions:—

(a) Whether it is competent to the Liquidators to summon a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Company "for the purpose of passing a special resolution amending and/or altering the resolution fixing the remuneration of the Liquidators dated 26th June 1930 as the Company in general meeting may deem fit."
(b) Whether it is competent to the Shareholders of the Company to pass a resolution for increase of the remuneration of the Liquidators to 3 per cent on all the assets of the Company including the assets comprised in the Government of India Bonds and cash balances by way of cash in hand in current account and as fixed deposits in Bank instead of the remuneration fixed by the resolution dated 26th June 1930 viz. one per cent on the assets of the Company other than Government of India Bonds and cash balances by way of cash in hand in current account, and as fixed deposits in Bank.
(c) Whether in any event the proposed increase of the remuneration to 3 per cent is not unreasonable.
(d) Whether the Liquidators are not bound to forthwith distribute the assets of the Company in their hands among the Shareholders and to make up an account of the winding up showing how the winding up had been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of and to call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of laying the account before the Shareholders and giving any explanation thereof.
(2) That the costs of this summons be provided for.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1937.

(Sd.) THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

This summons was taken out by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. Attorneys for Thakoredas Atmaram Gandhi the Petitioner abovenamed.

To
LACHMANDAS DAGA, Esqr.,
and
CHHOTALAL PREMJI, Esqr.,
Liquidators of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.

The Petition and the affidavit of the Petitioner abovenamed solemnly declared on the 16th day of September 1937 will be used in support of this Chamber Summons.

NOTE:—If the Liquidators do not appear at the time and place abovenamed such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.
6861.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY intends to purchase one automatic chlorination equipment, suitable to its present Water Supply arrangements. Those dealing with such equipments are requested to give their quotations. Plans showing present arrangements with levels and other details will be supplied on requisition.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Dated, 16-9-37.
6854

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1550 OF 1934.

KESHRINATH RAMCHANDRA and Another ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANU PRANJIWANDAS GHASWALLA and Another ..... Defendants.
And
MANECKBAI J. D. WADIA Applicant and Assignee of the Decrees.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 30th July, 1935, and Judge's Order, dated 7-8-1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, at the junction of Gujaria Street and Khoja Street in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 119 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 4313 Cadastral No. 3706 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 7291 and Street No. 15A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Applicant and Assignee abovenamed at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
6832.

HIGH COURT.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 524 of 1935.

In the matter of RAICHAND MOTICHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Chokshi at Bullion Exchange Building, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Debtors.
EXPARTE:—
SHIVKARAN RAMCHANDRA, a firm, carrying on business at Tambakanta, Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioning Creditors.

CORAM:—DAVAR J.
13th September 1935.

UPON reading the petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditors filed on the 29th day of August, 1935, AND UPON hearing advocates for the Petitioning Creditors and the Debtors respectively AND IT appearing to this Court that the Act of Insolvency has been committed by the said Debtors IT IS ORDERED that the said Debtors be and they are hereby adjudged Insolvents AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 13th day of September 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

By the Court,
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

The 18th day of September, 1935.

NOTE:—
To
CHHOTALAL RATANCHAND,
Partner in the abovenamed Debtors.

You are hereby immediately required to attend the Office of the Official Assignee in the High Court Building, Fort, Bombay.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
6856.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of THAKAR RATANSEY POONJA, Insolvents (Insolvency No. 427 of 1936) has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients and the said contract to sell has been sanctioned by the Court.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (222) square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay and (225) square yards as per Collector's last Rent Roll and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 760, New No. 6489, Old Survey No. 466, New Survey No. 2762, Current Rent Roll No. 2242 and Cadastral Survey No. 852 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1588 and Street Nos. 225 and 227 Samuel Street and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tricumdas Ratansey and others, on or towards the West by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Haridas Premjee and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Chanda Ramji.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1937.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
6856.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY, 20th September, 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at our Rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay:—By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay:—Regarding Insolvents Umersi Dungersi, (1) at the risk of Bhikaji Anant Mulay, 1 gold ring set with white stone, 1 silver kandora; (2) at the risk of Gopal Ganu Chavan; 1 pair of silver toda.

Under instructions from the Income-Tax Officer, Market Ward:—1 Singer Foot Sewing Machine of Mr. N. S. Khanolker.

By order of the parties concerned:—227 door-mats, 20 cases seven-pound boxes of chocolate, apricote and jelly bean peppermints, 321 boxes of cigarette papers, 1 drum sulphur, 1 perambulator, telephone cabin, modern style household furniture, typewriter, Burroughs calculating machine, 36 dozen English ties, etc.

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Holidays With Pay

SOME PRACTICABLE SUGGESTIONS

(By N. V. Phadke, Servants of India Society).

In 1935 the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference discussed the question of holidays with pay. In that consubject of correspondence between the Government of India and Provincial Governments. The majority of the Provincial Governments were at that time opposed to statutory holidays with pay in industry, while those who favoured the principle only contemplated advance by very cautious steps. The General Conference of the International Labour Organization adopted at its Twentieth Session in June 1936 a Draft Convention concerning annual holidays with pay; and so the subject is again agitating the mind of the Government of India. The Government of India, who have unfortunately the support of the Indian Legislature in this course, do not propose to ratify the Convention. Their pretext for not doing so is, as usual, the administrative impracticability of an all round statutory application of this principle. They, however, are satisfied that the general principle of holidays with pay is a sound one and that it is capable of wider extension and adaptation. The Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India have, therefore, issued a letter to all Provincial Governments and Administrations requesting them to express their views on certain aspects of this subject. It is, therefore, necessary at this stage to create public opinion on this issue vital to the working classes and thereby endeavour to influence the new autonomous Provincial Governments.

Need For Rest

It would be a platitude to say that workers under the capitalist system are, of necessity, reduced to the level of mere machines only to be kept in reasonable working order, and that the status of employed persons as having a life of their own to be lived and, if possible, enjoyed, is recognised only to the extent to which it is found absolutely necessary to do so under the pressure of a militant working class movement. But platitude, as it is, it is a matter of vital importance to millions of the world's toilers.

It would be conceded at least theoretically by even a staunch supporter of the capitalist mode of production that the usual daily and weekly breaks in employment are far from sufficient to meet the need for leisure. It is only human to feel the need for a complete and continuous break from normal occupation and environment at least once in each year. Well-to-do sections of the society, as well as people engaged in commercial and professional activities enjoy the necessary leisure as a matter of course. But as a rule the working classes who require this advantage most of all do not possess it to any appreciable extent.

It must again be granted that opportunities of holidays must not be accompanied by loss of the usual income. In India at least this will be a remedy worse than the disease itself. Holidays without pay will mean nothing less than unemployment with all the worry and bother that it brings in its wake. They would be most unwelcome to the workers themselves.

An International Question

The movement to secure paid holidays to workers in Western countries is not of recent origin. It had definitely begun even before the opening of the present century. Though appreciable progress could not be made before the war the post-war period has recorded a fairly rapid and extensive development. As many as 38 countries belonging to the International Labour Organization had by 1936 passed legislation providing holidays with pay for all or certain categories of work people. In 22 of these countries the application of this legislation is now extended to all work-people, manual and non-manual wage-earners and salaried employers. In five of the remaining 16 countries the legislation covers manual workers only. Again in countries like England in which no legislation on the subject is in force Trade Unions have generally been able to secure payment for holidays in collective agreements.

Conditions In India

As may be expected the conditions in India are far different. It is true that workers in some Government establishments and in some private ones receive paid holidays but an overwhelming majority of Indian workers are denied all chances of rest and recuperation. There is no legislation on the subject and the Trade Union Movement is so weak that even the idea of collective bargaining is foreign to it. Naturally the strain of continuous work under conditions only regulated by a not very progressive Factories Act tells heavily on the health of the Indian workers. The condition of workers in establishments not governed by the Factories Act is beyond description. The specially enervating climate of India aggravates the misery of the workers and makes holidays to them not a luxury, as some suppose, but a physical necessity.

It may again be pointed out that the need for holidays with pay is certainly increasing day by day. The industry in India is becoming more and more rationalised and mechanised with the result that employment becomes proportionately more exacting. Hereafter the changes are likely to be more rapid and frequent. The increasing monotony of work causes severe physical and mental exhaustion to the workers. A relief for an appreciable period of time will not only do immense good to them but will also add to their efficiency on which in the long run, the prosperity of industry depends.

Need For Central Legislation

In view of the difference of opinion on the part of various Provincial Governments that is most likely to arise on this question it is not only desirable but absolutely necessary that legislation on this subject should be central. There is also another consideration which makes central legislation necessary. Though the increased efficiency of workers as a result of rest without anxiety will be a compensating factor, holidays with pay may be regarded by the employing class as a burden on industry. Under these circumstances a legislative measure giving paid holidays to workers in one province will be regarded as equivalent to imposing a disability on industries in that province to the unfair advantage of identical industries in other provinces where no such legislation is in force. In order, therefore, to equalise the supposed burden on industry and obviate this complaint against provincial legislation it is necessary that legislation in regard to holidays with pay should be of an all-India character. The new Provincial Governments who are responsible to the masses of the people and not the employing class alone, however, are not exempt from their duty in this regard in view of the fact that the Government of India are not likely to consider any comprehensive measure. It is upto them to realise that as in many other types of labour legislation India is very much in arrears of the development in other countries in this regard and to see that, at least, they themselves do not continue to be responsible for this extreme backwardness.

Once the general principle of holidays with pay is accepted their duration and exact nature have to be fixed so as to achieve the principal object with which they are to be introduced. The object admittedly is to provide the worker with opportunities to relieve the monotony of his daily toil and recoup his health. This object is not likely to be achieved in India unless the period is continuous and sufficiently long. The need for continuous and fairly long rest period is all the greater because of the absence of any scheme of sickness insurance in India. This is not to suggest that a system of holidays with pay is a substitute for a sickness insurance scheme. It is only meant to point out that as there is no provision for sickness the minimum period of six days laid down by the Convention of the I. L. O. is too short in India.

Last Ministry's View

The last Government of Bombay led by Sir Dhanjishah Cooper had in their White Paper observed: "Government are of opinion that the worker should have some relief from the economic effects of sickness, leaving him to take advantage of the medical facilities which are available to the poor in the cities, if he desires to do so. They, therefore, think that all workers should be entitled to 30 days leave with pay in the course of the year. . . . . Government are of opinion that the cost of this concession to labour should be borne by the employers." This is, at least, a reasonable proposal as long as there is no insurance against sickness. When an adequate scheme of sickness insurance will be brought into force regulations in this regard might, if necessary, be amended but in the meantime 30 days annual leave with pay should be made available to the worker after twelve months' continuous service.

Concrete Proposals

Some concrete proposals on this subject may be made as follows:

(1) All employees shall be guaranteed an annual holiday with pay of at least 30 working days (exclusive of public holidays) after 12 months' service;

(2) Work-people with less than 12 months' service shall be entitled to an annual holiday with pay of not less than two days for each completed month of service;

(3) As a general rule the holiday should be taken in one unbroken period, but may in exceptional circumstances be divided into two periods provided that one shall be not less than ten consecutive working days;

(4) Where employed persons are paid partly in cash and partly in kind, their payment for holidays shall include cash equivalent of any such remuneration or emoluments;

(5) The contract of service shall not be broken by trade dispute, nor shall the continuity of the qualifying period of service be deemed to be interrupted by sickness, accidents, family events or change in the management of the undertaking;

(6) That wages for the period of holidays shall be paid out of a publicly controlled fund raised from the employers concerned who shall contribute to it in proportion to the number of workers they engage and their total wages-bill; or in the alternative a worker who wants to change his employer should be entitled, at the time of leaving his job, to receive from the employer a sum of money equivalent to his wages due for the period of holidays to which he can lay claim by virtue of his having continued in the service of the employer.

(7) Any undertaking to relinquish the right of annual holidays or to forego such holidays shall be void;

(8) Adequate penalties shall be attached to breaches of the law and to facilitate enforcement every employer shall be required to keep a record showing the date of entry into his employment of every employee, duration of the holiday to which each person is entitled, the date or dates on which the holiday is taken and the remuneration paid.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Jackie Fernandes and his wife Mary Fernandes were alleged to have procured the abortion of the minor girl and the couple was arrested on 24th July last by the Esplanade Police on a complaint made by the girl that she was criminally assaulted.

The couple was arrested and placed before Mr. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, and were discharged for want of evidence.

Later on Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, made an application on behalf of the uncle before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to order the police to make fresh investigations and to arrest the accused. The C. P. M. on getting the report confirming the previous Esplanade Police statement held that there was no case against Jackie Fernandes and his wife.

The Court refused to interfere any more in the matter.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, Editor, "Kom Sevak," is charged with defamation by Miss Korshed N. Seervai, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. H. Sarkari, a Vigilance worker, was cross-examined by Counsel for the complainant on Friday.

Mr. F. DeSouza gave evidence about certain alleged incidents which his sister had communicated to him about herself and the complainant. This lady will be examined "in camera".

The case is proceeding.

Arrested on charges of housebreaking and theft, Dilawarsha Yakutsha, a watchman, and his two friends Dilawarkhan Jamkhan and Hukumathsin Amber, were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The accused were remanded into custody till October, 1.

DEPORTEE CONVICTED

Magistrate's Strictures On Police Methods

The ways of Bombay Police in "going out of the city limits and holding parleys with externees with a view to get help from them in their investigation of offences in the city" were criticised by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Dadar.

The Magistrate said: "It is against principle to court the help of persons who are sent away because they are not wanted."

A returned deportee, Dhanji Sonoo, was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he returned from Ankleshwar and reported himself at the Lamington Road police station. He said he came to supply certain information to the C.I.D. in effecting the arrest of some old offenders and hoped from his talks with the police that the order on him would be rescinded. But to his surprise he was put under arrest.

The Magistrate criticised further the methods of police which, he said, kindled false hopes in those deportees and emboldened them to return to the city.

"I am emphatically of opinion that the police in Bombay should carry out their investigation independent of the deportees and should not in their anxiety to carry their investigation to a successful issue, stoop to seek help from these undesirables who are ever ready to take advantage of such a situation. I think that the police Head Constable was not well-advised in holding a conversation with this accused at Thana and thus raise hopes.

"At the same time deportees should know that it is only the Commissioner of Police who can permit them to return to Bombay and assurances given by subordinate police officers do not justify them in returning."

The accused was found to have deliberately defied the Commissioner's order and in the circumstances he was given a light punishment.

The accused had ten previous convictions.

"Fabricating False Evidence"

"He should be prosecuted on a charge of fabricating evidence and using the same as evidence," was the direction given by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, while discharging an accused who had made grave allegations of bribery against the police in a gambling case.

Hormuzdiar Ardeshir was arrested on 28th July last on a charge of being the keeper of a gaming house at Khatri Building, Bhawani Shankar Road. A note-book was seized and in one of the pages were entries made in English. These stated that certain sums had been paid to different police officers.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to enter into a bond of Rs. 500 with surety in like amount to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom the complaint should be lodged. In default he is to be taken in custody.

The case against Abdul Karim Bashir arrested along with the accused on a gambling charge naturally failed. He was discharged.

APPEARANCE

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World Of Sport: 'Home And Abroad

Venue Of Pentangular Tournament Still Uncertain?

(By "LOOKER-ON.")

A new trouble seems to have arisen in connection with the Brabourne Stadium. As is well-known, the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana has refused to accept the present allocation of seats on basis of equality between the four principal Gymkhanas. The Gravamen of their charge is that the Cricket Club of India cancelled the previous arrangement behind their backs. Now we understand the Catholic Gymkhana has been allotted 2,000 seats in the stadium, although it was repeatedly stated that no more seats were available. Nobody would grudge the sponsors of the Rest Side their reasonable quota. But the fact remains that the C.C.I. have not given the Hindu Gymkhana a straight deal.

BONE OF CONTENTION

However, that is a different matter. The new trouble is with the Pentangular Committee itself It appears that the Club wants to pocket all the fees realised from the public stands and others unconnected with the Gymkhanas. The Pentangular Committee object to this, and they have a solid ground for it. They contend that by staging the tournament at the Azad Maidan they would make a substantial sum from the public and other stands, as the Quadrangular Committee has been making all these years. If they are to lose it all by going to Brabourne Stadium, then there is no sense in their shifting from the old place. Unless an amicable settlement is arrived at soon. I am afraid the Pentangular Committee will decide to stick to the Azad Maidan. And that will be a calamity for the C.C.I. I hope they will settle up both these controversial questions ere long.

THE CHALLENGE MATCH

The challenge match between Yorkshire, the Champion County, and Middlesex, the runners-up, ended in a magnificent victory for the former. Middlesex who had the better of the champions in both their county engagements, were completely routed in an unexpected manner. A. B. Sellers winning the toss for Yorkshire, elected to bat, and the venture produced 401 runs—thanks mainly to the brilliant efforts of Hatton and Mitchell who scored 121 and 86 respectively. Smith produced the best bag with 4 wickets for 76 runs.

Then misfortune came in the way of Middlesex. Heavy rain fell which made their task extremely difficult. They lost half their side for a paltry 63. Owen Smith made a gallant attempt on the third day to avert a disaster. Despite his handsome contribution of 77 runs, the "Mids." could not collect more than 185 runs. Smailes accounted for 4 wickets for 95 runs.

"MID'S" MISFORTUNE

Being 216 runs in arrears, Middlesex had to follow-on. This proved to be more disastrous than even the first innings. They found Headley Verity in such a deadly form that he claimed as many as 8 wickets for the negligible figure of 43 runs. This pretty bag, by the way, made up his Verity's collection of 200 wickets of the season. And once again he tops the list of England's bowlers with an average of 15 per wicket. All that Middlesex could muster was 101 which meant a defeat to the tune of an innings and 115 runs. Yorkshire may now justly claim the proud privilege of calling themselves the champion county of England.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Donald Budge, the red-haired Californian, who created a record in the Lawn Tennis World by winning the triple crown of Wimbledon this season, added another feather to his cap by annexing the American singles and mixed doubles titles at Forest Hills. He is the third player, after Bill Tilden and Fred Perry, to attain the great distinction of winning these two principal championships in the same season. As at Wimbledon, G. Von Cramm was his ultimate opponent at Forest Hills as well. But unlike the previous encounter, the German ace put up a better show at New York. Budge had to go over five sets to gain the verdict.

In the Men's Doubles a packet of surprise awaited him and Gene Mako. The German pair, Von Cramm and Henkel turned the tables on the Wimbledon champions in the final round in three straight sets, and recorded their first triumph over them and the American Tournament. This setback is attributed to Mako failing to produce his usual form. Budge made up his defeat in this event by annexing the Mixed Doubles in company with Sarah Palfrey-Tabyan. Y. Peta and Sylvia Henrotin opposed them in the final

ANITA LIZANA'S SUCCESS

The success of Anita Lizana, the Chilean champion, who is regarded by some as a coming Suzanne Lenglen, is exceedingly gratifying to her innumerable admirers. This is her first championship in a premier Tournament of the world. It is a most creditable achievement for her, as the field included almost all the leading women players of the world. The most important absentee was of course Dorothy Round, the Wimbledon champion, who could not leave England owing to her forthcoming marriage. Alice Marble, the holder, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Wimbledon runner up, were among the victims. While the latter succumbed in the final round, the former was surprisingly overpowered by Dorothy Bundy, the 20-year-old daughter of May Sutton (now Mrs. Bundy) an ex-champion of Wimbledon. It is now certain that Dorothy Bundy will make a bold bid for the Wimbledon title next year along with Anita Lizana.

The Women's Doubles found Alice Marble and Sarah Tabyan wresting the championship from the holders, Caroline Babcock and Mary Von Ryn, after a keen struggle.

CALCUTTA HARD COURT

Y. R. Savur the South Indian champion who created such a fine impression here last year by winning the Presidency Hard Court championships, met with little difficulty in retaining his Calcutta title. S. C. Beatty of Delhi opposed him in the final. Although Beatty lost in this event, he had the satisfaction of carrying off both the Men's and Mixed Doubles, partnered by W. H. S. Michelmore and Mrs. Edney respectively. C. L. Mehta of Calcutta and Jimmy Mehta of Nagpur contested the Men's Doubles title in the final, while Savur and Mrs. Bishop fought in the Mixed Doubles.

PUNJAB SATISFIED

Proposed 'Abattoir' Protest Conference Cancelled

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

The Governor-General's decision to abandon the "Aabattoir" scheme was received in Lahore and all over the province with universal satisfaction.

As an immediate result of this the Abattoir Protest Conference, which was to meet here under the Presidentship of Dr. Satyapal tomorrow and on Sunday and which was to be attended by representatives from all over the province was cancelled and everyone was telegraphically informed. The proposed hartal on September 19 is being called off immediately and every other activity against the Aabattoir will be given up.

A prominent leader of the agitation said: "The Viceroy has shown the same high degree of statesmanship which he exhibited in establishing personal contact with the Indian Leaders recently" —A. P.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

Results Of Friday's Semi-Finals

A high standard of badminton was witnessed at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday evening, when the following matches in the Western India Badminton Championships were decided:—

MEN'S DOUBLES

Kanga and Vimadalal beat Mytton and Stilliard (10—21) (21—9) (21—10).

Gomes and Vakharia beat D'Souza and Kapadia (21—15) (18—21) (21—10).

MIXED DOUBLES

Ragneker and Miss P. D'Lima beat Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr (21—18) (5—21) (21—16).

THREE FINALS FOR TO-DAY

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Miss Dadyburjor and Miss Vajifdar vs. Mrs. Kamla and Miss Vimadalal at 6 p.m.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Miss Talyarkhan vs. Miss Vachha at 6-30 p.m.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Kanga and Vimadalal vs. Gomes and Vakharia at 7 p.m.

Cricket

LAHORE GOVT. COLLEGE TEAM

To Play Combined Colleges To-day

The Lahore Government College Cricket Team, who are on a tour in this Presidency arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Poona. They play Bombay's Combined Colleges XI on Saturday and Sunday at the Oval.

MANAGER INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by our representative at the railway station Mr. Sufi Ghulam Mustafa Tabassum, the manager of the team said, "We had a very good time in Poona and we are very grateful to the Principals of the S. P. Furguson and Wadia Colleges and Mr. Mohd. Yusuf of Mohd. Ali and Sons, who all took great interest in making the necessary arrangements for the comforts of the players and for taking us round to see the different places in Poona".

LAHORE TEAM

The following will represent the Lahore Government College in to-day's match:—

K. A. Moid (Capt.)
L. Ram Parkash.
S. N. Bhatia.
H. L. Sahgal.
K. A. Saeed.
Hira Lal
Jagdish Lal.
Azmat Hayat Khan.
Abdul Rehman.
Amar Nath.
Nizam-ud-din.
RESERVES:—
Mohd Sarwar.
O. P. Mehra.
Zia-ud-din.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Play On Has Outstanding Chance In Poona Plate

By "SENEX"

2-30 p.m. THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. III.—1 Mile.

MAHBOOBAT TARIQ	 1
IRAQ GIFT	 2
CLEOPATRA	 3

3-0 p.m. THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. II.—1 Mile.

NUR JEHAN	 1
FAIR PLAY	 2
HAKIM PASHA	 3

3-30 p.m. THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. I.—1 Mile.

SUBAH	 1
RAJPUT	 2
TIMIAT	 3

4-0 p.m. THE PASHAN PLATE.—1 1/4 Miles.

SEA BATTLE	 1
PEGASUS	 2
PRATAP SINHA	 3

4-30 p.m. THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

FOOTSLOGGER	 1
RAMILLIES	 2
CAZIQUE	 3

5-0 p.m. THE ELGIN PLATE.—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

MOTKY	 1
PROVENCE ROSE	 2
CASH	 3

5-30 p.m. THE POONA PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

PLAY ON	 1
CERCELLO	 2
CARDINAL	 3

6-0 p.m. THE LAWN PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

VIOLENCE	 1
BURGESS	 2
WHITE FLOWER	 3

DOUBLE:—
SUBAH and MOTKY

TREBLE:—
FOOTSLOGGER, PLAY ON and VIOLENCE.

ROMEO Loved JULIET

—Wept And Died!

KISHOR Loved KAUMUDI

—But Laughed And Lived!

- VINAYAK -

The Chevalier of modern romance

in

'Premveer'

The ultra modern revitalizer of Smiles and Hopes produced by Huns Pictures-Kolhapur

With

ASHALATA
PHEROZE
SALVI
POWAR
and others.

NOW IN
the 2nd lovesick week
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
BOMBAY

Daily at: 5-15, 8, 10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

"Why, Then,
The Picture Must be a Marvel!

That is What They Say on
Seeing And obviously Enjoying—

The TRAILER of

'The Unexpected'

(DUNIYA NA MANE)

NOW BEING SHOWN AT

CENTRAL & MINERVA

If You have Not Seen It Yet Go And See It TO-NIGHT Then Tell Your Friends About it....They Are Sure to Enjoy It.....

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 14, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 12, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 13, 1307
Hightide: 10-29; 22-38
Lowtide: 3-58; 16-40
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.
Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, will deliver a lecture in English on "Law and The Layman" in the Association Hall on Sunday 19th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VEGETABLE MARKET COMMITTEE
The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. S. S. Bhatt, Horticulturist of the Baroda State, to be a member of the Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee constituted in October last year.

POSTAL NOTICE
Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 5 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 18th instant.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM
Dr. K. R. Ramanathan will deliver a lecture on "Earthquake Waves and the Structure of the Earth" in the Royal Institute of Science (Room No. 11) at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, September 18.

WILSONIAN ASSOCIATION
A social gathering will be held on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. at Wilson College to-day (Saturday). All members and other past Wilsonians are cordially invited.
The gathering will be followed by the annual general meeting.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION
The meeting of the members of the above Union will be held on Sunday Sept. 19, 1937 at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial High School when Ervard F. A. Bode will initiate discussion "on the report of the 61 committee".

INDIAN NATIONAL SCOUT ASSOCIATION
A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Indian National Scout Association will be held on Saturday September 18, at 6 p. m. at the office of the Association, 129 Esplanade Road, Fort, when the draft Constitution of the Association will be considered.

TO-MORROW at 10-30 A.M.
"THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"
with NORMA SHEARER—FREDRIC MARCH—CHARLES LAUGHTON
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
WHEN MEN DARED ALL FOR LOVE!

The intrigue of "RICHELIEU . . . . The romance of "THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL." . . . . The adventure of "THE THREE MUSKETEERS"!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW EMPIRE—"They Won't Forget" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Feather Your Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Oh, Doctor!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Married Before Breakfast" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jungle Princess" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gul Badan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES
Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Gita at the Ashram to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY
Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on "Mechanism of Body and Mind."

THE COMPOUNDERS' UNION
An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday the 19th September 1937 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, 417 Sandhurst Road, (opp. Vanita Vishram), Bombay.

P. AND O. CENTENARY
In celebration of the centenary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company are giving a cocktail party on the 30th instant, and a tea party on board the "Strathnaver" on 30th instant.

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS' EXHIBITION
The exhibition of the Hungarian artists sponsored by Mlle Rosalie Balda and M. Covats at the Taj Mahal includes very interesting variety of painting ranging from the orthodox academic to modern art, from landscapes nudes and portraits to compositions of more ambitious character.

GOAN STUDENTS' UNION
Under the auspices of the Union, Mrs. C. F. Lynn will deliver a public lecture on "My Impressions of Japan" at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Saturday, 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha has kindly consented to preside.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE
A monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held on Saturday September 18 at 6 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

LOHANAS' MEETING
A public meeting of the Lohana Community will be held on Saturday September 18, at 5 p.m. at Kanbai's Wadi Kandewadi when prizes will be awarded to the best writers of "Chingari". Mr. M. A. Tanna will preside.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN PAREL
Dr. Shridhar V. Oak will conduct a free class for women in Health Volunteers' course in Marathi, every Saturday from Saturday the 18th September 1937 at 1 p.m. at the Damodar Hall, Parel.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
There will be a Magic Lantern Lecture in Konkani by Mr. N. S. Ullal B.A., T.C.D Dy Educational Inspector Bombay Presidency on "Tuberculosis" in the Association Hall on Saturday the 18th September 1937 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH
The Bombay City and the Dewjee's XI will play a Charity Football Match under the kind patronage of W.I.F.A. Ltd. on Sunday, 19 September, 1937, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Cooperage in aid of the Mcgaveera Free Night School, Admission: As. 4 and As 8 only.

ISMAIL COLLEGE, GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL
Ismail College Gujarati Sahitya Mandal will celebrate its annual Rasa-Darshana (Variety Entertainment) on Saturday, September 18, 1937, at 6 p.m. in the College Hall under the presidentship of Haji Aboobakar Ibrahim Gheewala.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS
Under the auspices of the Peoples' Union Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, the classes in 'First Aid' for men will commence from the 19th Sept. and for ladies from the 18th Sept. at 9 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. respectively, at Shree Ram Bhuvan No. 772 Parsi Colony, Dadar (Opp. B.E.S.T. Workshop).
The Classes are entirely free and no charges whatsoever are made.

GANESH UTSAV

Programme Of To-day's Functions

Y. M. H. ASSN.
Demonstration of physical culture feats by Modern Physical Culture Institute at 9 p.m.
KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSN
Ganpativisarjan.
GHODAPDEO
Boys and Girls variety competitions between 5 and 7 p.m.
Mr D. R. Mayekar's lecture on present situation at 8-30 p.m.
'Samsar' by Mr. V. B. Barerkar will b played by Navjuvan Natya Samaj between 9-30 p.m. to 1 a.m.
LAMINGTON ROAD
Mrs. Gangubai Gandhari, Hangal sings at 10 p.m.
HINDU SABHA MATUNGA
Physical feats by Ram Tukaram, Miss Tara and Brothers at 5 p.m.
Lecture by Pandit Laxmanrao Ogale in Hindi on protection of women at 8 p.m.
Rohidas Harijan Mela at 9 p.m.
GOREGAON UTSAV
M. D. Joshi's magic art performance at 9 p.m.
BANDRA PUBLIC FESTIVAL
Pravachan by Mr. D. K. Limaye at 9 p.m. Tirangi Mela at at 10-30 p.m
PALAN SOJPAL DADAR
Mr. S. G. Sardesai speaks on The War in China at 6-30 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI

KHADI HUNDIS IN CIRCULATION FROM TO-MORROW

Khadi Hundis worth Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 will be in circulation from to-morrow, Khaddar may be purchased in exchange of these Hundis from any of the certified Bhandars of Bombay and Suburbs.
These can be had from:—
1. Gandhi Seva Sena
(1) Adenwala Bldg. Near Wilson College Chowpatty.
(2) Powel Bldgs. 480 Sandhurst Rd.
2. A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396 Kalbadevi Rd.
3. Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Rd.
The following are the only A.I.S.A. Certified Bhandars in the City of Bombay.
1. A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396 Kalbadevi Rd.
2. Khadi Printing and Dyeing W. Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Rd.
3. Maharastra Charkha Sangh Khadi Bhandar, Dadar, B.B.C.I. Ry.
4. Gandhi Seva Sena, Powel Bldg. 480 Sandhurst Rd.

Ahmedabad District Muslim League

The Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad District Muslim League, writes:—
Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad District Muslim League, a public meeting of the Musalmans of Ahmedabad was held on 15th September in the Jumma Masjid Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Janab Syed Safdarhusen S. A. Bukhari to oppose the Muslim mass contact movement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to sympathise with the Muslim inhabitants of Chaloda in Dholka Taluka on their social boycott by the Hindus of Chaloda.
The meeting was attended by more than 5,000 persons.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA
Dr. N. D. Savarkar will give a lecture and the students of the Vyayamshala of the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha will give an interesting display of physical feats and gymnastic exercises on Saturday the 18th inst. at 9 p.m. Ganpati Visarjan ceremony will take place on Sunday the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. when a procession will start from the ground of the Hindu Sabha.

THE SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE
Under the auspices of the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Ghatkopar, Mr. N. T. Kelkar will deliver a Lecture on "Punishment in Schools," at the Ruia College, Hall No. 5 1st Floor, Matunga, on Saturday September 18, at 5 p.m.

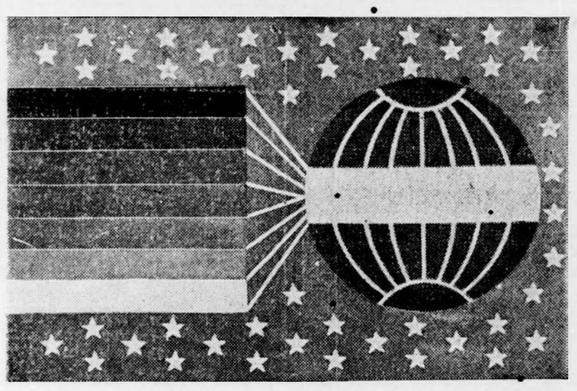
PUBLIC LECTURE
Under the auspices of the Anti-Literary Autocracy League (Sahitya-Zabbooshahi-Vidhwasank Mandal) Principal P. K. Atre, B.A., B.T., T.D. (London) will speak on "Society and Civilization" on Sunday the 19th inst at 9 in the morning in the Central Cinema Theatre (Girgaon).

"SANSKRIT LECTURE"
Pundit-Shiromani Krishnacharya Chincholi, Gopalacharya Mohali, M. A. and Ramacharya Galgali editor "Madhurwani" will address a meeting in Sanskrit on the subject "Dharmaparivartan" at Brahaman Sahayyak Sangh Ganeshwadi, Dadar-Bombay on Sunday the 19th. Sept. 1937, at 5 p.m. (S.T).

BYCULLA POLITICAL CONFERENCE
A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Byculla District Political Conference will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m at the committee office to fix up the final date of the conference, to consider resolutions and generally to make final arrangements for holding the conference.

"SHREE SAHITYA SANSAD"
The Annual Social Gathering of Shree Sahitya Sansad will be held on Sunday September 19, at 5-0 p.m. in the Hall of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage near Babulnath, on which occasion their President the Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi will be congratulated on his being appointed Minister for Law and Order. The programme will include a variety concert.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY
A conversational meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, 9, when Mr. Mahmud R. Parpia Bar-at-Law will give a talk on "Students' Life in the West."
All the members with their guests are cordially invited.



Rev. James William Van Kirk, whose interview appeared in the "Chronicle" yesterday carries this peace flag with him wherever he goes.
In this flag are depicted the seven colours of the rainbow which go to bring the effect of white while encircling the globe. They symbolize according to him world-co-operation.

INQUIRIES INCOMPLETE

Mansukhlal Kothari, Diamond Merchant, Gets Extension Of Bail

Investigations are proceeding to trace evidence against several persons in the case of conspiracy to smuggle diamonds and cheat the Government of India, which came to light recently.
It will be recalled that Mansukhlal Kothari was arrested on August 20, in sensational circumstances, when the Customs authorities seized diamonds valued at more than Rs. two lacs from an attache case which was found in the baggage of a Maharani.
It is alleged that the accused was detected while trying to smuggle these diamonds by taking advantage of the privileged position of a Ruling Chief. Thinking that the personal baggage of a ruling Prince and his family would not be searched, the accused is said to have put the diamonds in the attache case of the Maharani with a view to get them imported into India without paying Customs duty.
The authorities also stated that a large quantity of diamonds were sold in the Bombay market at a price much lower than the ruling rate. They suspect that there is a conspiracy between the present accused and persons in Bombay and outside to smuggle precious stones from foreign countries.
The investigations not being complete, the Customs authorities requested, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Esplanade, to extend the bail period of the accused till October 1. The extension was granted.

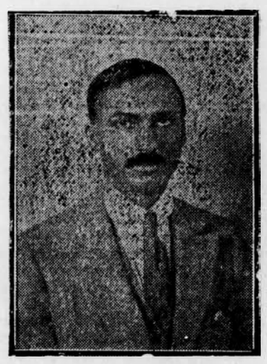
CITIZENS!
Make sure your names appear in the
Preliminary Municipal Rolls, just published,
according to the Extended Franchise.
Rolls for inspection are available at
all the Ward Congress Committees' Offices and also at the Congress House,
Remember the last date for sending your complaints, if any, is
OCTOBER, 1.
B. P. C. C.

"AXE" GOVT. SERVANTS' SALARIES

Cut Motion Withdrawn On Premier's Assurance In C. P. Assembly

NAGPUR, Sept. 17.
In the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly in the course of discussion on the General Administration demand, Rao Saheb D. D. Rajurkar, Opposition Leader, through a token cut suggested the imposition of a cut in the salaries of the Government Servants bringing them into level of pre-war in 1914.
The Premier, Dr. Khare, replying to the debate said he was in entire sympathy with the object of the motion. This was a general problem not confined to any one Province. The present Government were anxious to reduce salaries but there were difficulties in the way. They were faced with an uphill task as the rights and pays of the Imperial Services were protected so also those of the Provincial Services to a certain extent, under the present Constitution. He realised the need of utmost economy in the Administration and assured the House that this problem was engaging their attention. He was at present in correspondence with other Provincial Governments on the subject.
Dr. Khare added that they would have to approach the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India before reaching any decision.
The motion was withdrawn in view of this assurance.—A. P.

Late Mr. R. M. KALEWAR



The late Mr. Raghunath Rao whose sad death was announced on Monday last was the leader of Vanzari Samaj and he was closely connected with several public Institutions in Bombay. He gave large donations to hospitals in Bombay and erected a building at Kamathipura for poor people to live in free of charge in memory of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji Kalewar, J. P.
He was connected with many Institutions at Poona and his work regarding Deccan Gymkhana is well-known.
The dead body was brought down to Bombay on the 15th inst.

PUBLIC MEETING OF KERALITES

To Protest Against Cochin Maharaja's Order

A meeting of Keralites of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. in "Arya Samaj Hall", Matunga (G.I.P.) to protest against the recent order of the Maharaja of Cochin ex-Communicating a family of Trippunithura for giving a cosmopolitan tea party in their house.
Mrs. G. P. Nair will preside and Dr. K. B. Menon (Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union) will move the resolution protesting against the order. Prominent leaders of Keraleeyas in Bombay will address the gathering.

Pattammal's Recital At Matunga

Miss D. K. Pattammal, the well-known vocalist of South India is on tour and is giving a series of concerts in Bombay, Poona, Lahore, Delhi and Simla. She was in the city last year and drew crowded houses for her recitals. She is giving a recital under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha on Sunday at 4-15 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga. She will be accompanied by Mr. M. S. Govinda Raja Pillay in violin. Mr. Govindaraj is an able disciple of Rajamanikkam and already enjoys a reputation in Madras Music Circles.

YOUNG FOLKS' BROTHERHOOD BOMBAY BRANCH
Under the auspices of the above 'Brotherhood' a members' discussion on the ideals of Y.F.B. has been arranged at Fellowship High School on Sunday September 19, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Guests are cordially welcome. Mr. S. W. Shukla will preside.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE
In connection with the forthcoming Bombay Press Workers' Conference a propaganda meeting will be held on Sunday September 19, 1937, at Chandanwadi, at 9-0 p.m. under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Conference. Comrades, Ranadive, Sane, Oak, Nimkar and other labour leaders will address the meeting.

Mayor Dislikes Haggling By City Fathers

CORPORATION VOTES Rs. 3,200 FOR CAR FOR HIS USE

"The charm and grace of the resolution has been taken away by the discussion." This was the remark made by the Mayor on Friday evening in regard to the debate on the motor car, which the Municipal Corporation desires to purchase for the Mayor.
It would be recalled that on the 8th July last the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution to purchase a motor car for the Mayor and sent the matter to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee recommended a Wolseley Car with 16-H.P. engine at a cost of Rs. 4,850 and for its maintenance a driver and a cleaner, extra expenditure, the total being Rs. 5,450.
Mr. Sultan Chinoy as Chairman of the Standing Committee moved to approve of the recommendation of the Standing Committee.
There were several amendments on this resolution.
Mr. M. R. Masani drew attention of the House to the resolution to buy only Indian made articles and if the same were not available in India or in any other parts of the world, then only to buy British made goods.
The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the aforesaid resolution was rendered unconstitutional under Government of India Act, 1935.
MOVE TO SCOTCH IT
Dr. A. J. Collaco said that six months had already passed and it was not worth while to buy a new car for the remaining period of six months. The new Mayor may not require the motor car at all as he may have his own car. He, therefore, moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Standing Committee.
Mr. Abdur Rehman Yusuf moved to sanction Rs. 4,000 only for the purchase of a motor car.
BUY CHEAPER CAR
Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved another amendment to sanction only Rs. 3,200 for the car. Mr. Mathradas said that if the car was cheaper it would in no way lower the dignity of the Mayor. While the Ministers of the Government were using cheaper cars, he did not see why the Mayor should not have a cheaper car as well. The dignity of the Mayor, he said did not depend upon the costliness of the car.
The Mayor before putting the question to vote, remarked that he did not want the motor car as he had one of his own. Besides, the Corporation had unanimously passed the resolution to purchase the motor car and the discussion now in the House had lost its charm and grace.
The question being put to vote, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.
The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

To-morrow is the Octave of the celebration of the Bandra Feast and the last day of the well-known Bandra Fair, that has during the week been drawing thousands of people every day.
Masses at the Chapel will be said to-morrow every hour beginning from 5-30 and there will be two High Masses offered by the Catholic Staff of the Collector of two of our well-known firms from the city as thanksgiving for favours received during the year.
A greater crowd of pilgrims is expected than last year and one way traffic is to be observed to and fro the Chapel throughout the day.
The fair in the evening usually finds a record crowd and the public are warned to take care of valuables on their own person as many robbery cases are recorded on this day during the last few years.
Besides about 100 constables to be posted on duty the Bandra Police have made special arrangements for about a dozen plain clothes detectives who will be found strolling in the fair. The public might seek their assistance immediately in case of any trouble.
The Grand Festival Ball that I wrote yesterday in this column, I understand is to be a huge success and has quite a number of attractions.
The Cabaret includes an Eastern Sonata from the Ajanta Frescoes, a Chinese dance of the minx period and the 'Pink Lady' by Miss Pat Warner.
Also Baby Monie Antia in Ballet Coppelia, Mr. Chic in a Spanish Bolero and Brodway Hit, Senor Stan D'Milleu Santiago in the Tap and the popular Miss Doris Steller in latest song hits—quite an enjoyable programme besides dancing to the music of our well-known "spotlights."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

During the debate on the Budget in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister, assured the House that Government had no mind "at present" to curtail expenditure on higher education. The assurance must have come as some relief to those who feared that the essential expansion of primary education, coupled with the proposed extinction of the liquor revenue, would act most prejudicially on higher and secondary education. The words "at present" in Mrs. Mehta's assurance, however, detract something from it. Mahatma Gandhi having invited Mr. Narhari Parekh's views on his scheme of self supporting education and the latter having definitely suggested that "Government should either cease to finance higher education from public revenue or should greatly reduce expenditure under that head," the fear is entertained by many that Gandhiji and, following him, the Congress Cabinets might hastily act upon the suggestion. Mrs. Mehta's assurance should fairly dispel that fear, at any rate "at present."

Wanted More Technical Institutions

It is true that State expenditure on purely literary higher education can and should be considerably reduced by a reduction both in the number of professorships and the salaries attached to them. But higher technical institutions like the colleges of engineering and agriculture and the University School of Technology are essential for helping the efficient production of wealth. Indeed, we urgently need more technical institutions, both higher and secondary. Similarly, we need more training colleges for the training of secondary teachers, whatever may be the nature of secondary education under the new regime. The greater the change in secondary education, the greater is the need for trained teachers to impart the approved type of instruction. Whether the additional Training Colleges are maintained by Government or are only aided by them, greater State expenditure is necessary on them. As regards secondary education, we feel that this also needs additional expenditure in order to train a sufficiently large army of intelligent workers in the various spheres of national work, including teachers for primary schools. Most secondary schools will, of course, have to be private, aided or unaided. But it is most inadvisable to abolish all Government secondary schools or to reduce unduly the number of aided schools

Primary Education

Though the Bombay Cabinet has not yet indicated its policy about higher and secondary education, it is clear that the system of primary education is about to be radically altered. This has been said repeatedly by or on behalf of Government. Only the other day when a cut was proposed in the Assembly to discuss the question of grants to local bodies for primary education, Premier Kher briefly outlined the Cabinet's policy in the matter. He said: "The present administration of Primary Education by School Boards having failed to yield satisfactory results, the policy of Government will be by necessary legislation to (1) overhaul the machinery of Primary Education and to (2) assume more control than it has at present over matters relating to education with a view to improve its quality. Government will take early steps to make provision for extension of free and compulsory primary education and will, among other things, invite and enlist voluntary efforts for carrying out its educational programme. Physical education will form an integral part of the scheme of education. Manual work, i.e., creative manual activity of diverse kinds will form part of the curriculum of every school and care will be taken that as far as possible children attending schools are not weaned altogether from their hereditary occupations." This is a cautiously worded statement and by itself should not be disconcerting to anyone. It is reported that, at the instance of Mr. Kher himself, Prime Ministers and Education Ministers of all Congress Cabinets are shortly to meet in Conference to formulate a more or less common policy in education. The question of educational expenditure will, of course, dominate the deliberations of any such conference and every attempt will be made to make education as economical as possible by, among other ways, combining remunerative manual work with literary instruction. It may be expected that the proposal of the Frontier Ministry to utilise mosques, temples and dharmashalas for accommodating primary classes will commend itself to all other Congress Cabinets. We understand from "M. D." in "Harijan" that Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa and Mr. Kalelkar are busy evolving a scheme of self-supporting education and that "we shall soon know the results of their discussions." We await those results with keen interest in common with numerous others in the country.

Lord Brabourne's Departure

Though it cannot be honestly said that Lord Brabourne leaves the charge of this Presidency amidst any deep regret felt by its people—for his regime did not bring any particular outstanding blessing to the people which would not have come to them in the usual course—this much, however, can be stated of him that he did nothing during his administration to embitter feelings of the people or to rouse suspicions in the public mind that he did not mean what he said publicly. The same, unfortunately, could not be said of most of his predecessors during the past two decades. One has only to recall the names of Lords Sydenham, Willingdon and Lloyd, to be reminded of the universal relief felt by the people of this Presidency at their departure from our midst. That the people of India have passed the stage of blind adulation of alien rulers is, no doubt, now fully realised by Lord Brabourne. We sincerely trust when he returns to this country a few months hence to take charge of the administration of Bengal he will apply himself to the task with an altogether new outlook and a new zeal. A regular Augean stable awaits him there. Will he tackle it like a veritable Hercules and earn the gratitude of that province as well as of the country as a whole? A test of character as well as statesmanship will be presented to him and by that test his Indian career will be judged. We wish him success.

The Betrayal Of China

The decision of the League Council to refer China's appeal against Japanese aggression to an advisory committee of 23 States, similar to that established in 1933 to consider Japanese aggression in Manchuria, is far from reassuring, when one recalls the shameful upshot of the labours of that committee four years ago. There is no indication whatsoever that any of the Western Powers, including the United States of America, is anxious to see that justice is done to China and the high ideals for which the League stands are upheld. On the other hand, signs are not lacking which rouse serious apprehensions that once again these Powers, who have been posing before the world as the trustees of civilisation, will sadly betray the Chinese nation in its hour of travail. The embargo on arms shipment which the Roosevelt Government has announced is calculated to deprive the Chinese of the means of adequate defence and thus to weaken them still further. The Kellogg Pact, which was initiated by this very Government and boosted by it as a most potent means of ensuring world peace, has been entirely ignored by the Government. The callous attitude of all the Occidental Powers in the present crisis in the Far East is an object-lesson which Indians, along with other Asiatic people, will never forget.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY "TODARMAL".)

During the week under review all markets were quiet with a moderate turnover and prices do not show any important change except Tata Steel shares which registered a substantial decline on heavy unloading influenced by decline in steel manufacture prices Cotton, gold, silver and seeds markets were quiet with a limited turnover.

The sudden further devaluation in the Franc had a depressing effect on London metal market prices which registered a sharp decline; but how it is understood that the devaluation was done with the sanction of British and American Governments.

The situation in Japan is assuming serious proportions and there appears to be some move to cancel import licences of cotton, but Japanese spinners are opposed to such a move and the Government is expected to give a final decision next week.

American Cotton Control

The Washington Administration is preparing cotton crop control measures and it is understood that the area under cotton cultivation will be reduced next year so as to give a crop of only 12 million bales against a crop of 16 million bales this year. The special session of the U. S. Congress will be called early in November to consider control measures, otherwise they will be too late for effective action.

Indian Textiles

The Indian textile industry is making rapid progress and most of the mills are running day and night with a view to cope with the excellent demand as imports of cloth from Japan have fallen off and the United Kingdom are asking higher prices. At the top or this strong situation the export enquiry for Indian mill made cloth is broadening and negotiations for a deal of 60 thousand packages are going on. Thus it appears that the mill industry is likely to have a satisfactory future and latest advices from America indicate better demand in the dry goods market.

Raw cotton prices are now reaching bottom levels in New York but local prices are said to be Rs. 15 above American parity. Most of the local operators are selling cotton in Bombay against purchases in either Liverpool or New York. These straddle operators are reported heavily short in the local market, but the general feeling in the local market is bullish and after a drastic decline in prices there is less disposition to bear cotton. The crop progress is favourable and the export demand being most disappointing, as Japan is out of the market, it is feared that there will be large accumulations of stocks of cotton in this country. Most of our mills are using long staple foreign cotton at present and the outlook for the Indian cotton seems very uncertain.

Freight Rates

Owing to disturbed political situation freight rates are rapidly going up and prices are showing irregular movements. This was true in the case of the Liverpool wheat market where prices registered a sharp rise but Chicago and Winnipeg markets were dull on favourable crop advices from Argentine.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued a statistical bulletin dealing with supply and distribution of the various types of Indian cotton for the year 1935-36. This is the sixth issue of this kind and will enable a buyer to have some idea about cotton movements.

The Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the month of September contains, as usual, useful commercial information and in the present issue there are some interesting articles like "Opium and Liquor Revenue" and "Industry and Research".

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

At the first anniversary celebration of the late Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande at Lucknow glowing tributes were paid to the scholar who, as it were, blazed the trail for Hindustani music. H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, who presided on the occasion, observed rightly that the best tribute that one could offer to Pandit Bhatkhande's memory was to continue the work he had begun and complete it in the spirit in which he had built it up by his far-sighted constructive scholarship. It was one of Pandit Bhatkhande's aspirations to place the rich heritage of Hindustani music within easy reach of the "lowliest" and he advocated, for the purpose, a uniform system of notations. The question of suitable text-books on Hindustani music and the system of notations are practical problems on which His Highness did well to lay pointed emphasis. His plea for University recognition of music was equally opportune.

INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH

Vast Opportunity For Congress Cabinets

By M. P. Bajpai, Geologist, Benares Hindu University

I.

Geological surveys in different parts of India, undertaken by the Geological Survey Department and the geologists of the country, have clearly shown that India possesses almost all the minerals in sufficient quantities which a civilized country needs in modern times. It is a painful fact to record that no serious effort has been made by the Government in the past to utilize these mineral resources towards the enrichment and prosperity of the country. Now that the popular governments have been established, it is hoped that they will do all that is in their power to develop the hidden and hitherto unused mineral resources of India. A little effort in this direction will lead to the establishment of some important industries in the country. The increased output of the minerals and the industries based on them can also be additional sources of revenue to the various Provincial Governments.

The development of India's mineral resources must synchronise with her political advance. Industrial power cannot be built on gold and silver and the time is gone when the military strength was measured mainly by the number of men available. If India aspires to be a great industrial and military power, she must develop and properly utilise her "key minerals" like iron, manganese, chromite, and aluminium ores, mica, graphite, coal and mineral oil which are so important to industry and national defence.

Congress Privilege

It is a happy coincidence that the richest mineraliferous provinces of India are under the control of the Congress at present. These Congress provinces are so very rich in minerals that they occupy important places among the mineral producing countries of the world. The Mica Belts of Bihar and Madras produce about 87 per cent. of the world supply of sheet mica. The manganese deposits of the Central Provinces and Madras have given India a leading position among the world's producers of manganese. The Central Provinces and Bombay contain one of the best Bauxite (alumnium ore) fields of the world. The iron ores of Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras are some of the best iron deposits known to geologists. Besides these, the provinces abound in several other mineral raw materials which are needed in the various important inorganic industries Having got power and a great opportunity it is hoped that the Congress Ministers will not fail to adopt organised adequate measures for the consumption in the provinces of some of the major minerals which are being exported at present and that the hitherto untouched deposits will not be allowed to remain unutilized.

Central Provinces

The most important ores occurring in the Central Provinces are those of aluminium, iron and manganese.

Aluminium ore or Bauxite occur in Bihar Plateau in the Balaghat District, in the vicinity of Katni and in the Mandla District. The ore contains a very high percentage of aluminium and is considered to be the richest ore of aluminium of the world. Inspite of the repeated demands of the geologists of the country and the large imports of aluminium and aluminium compounds into India, the C. P. Government so far have done nothing to utilize the Bauxite deposits of the Province. At present the ore is exported to Europe and Japan at low rates. If proper efforts had been made there would have been a flourishing aluminium Industry in the province long before. An immediate beginning towards the development of this industry can be made by extracting Alumina (an intermediate product between the ore and Aluminium) from the ores in the province. The process of extraction of alumina from the ore does not involve any practical difficulty. For some time this alumina, which would fetch a much higher price than the raw ore, can be exported instead of Bauxite. In the meantime the Government should concentrate their energy on the problem of reducing alumina to alumnium. The only difficulty in the reduction of alumina to metal is want of cheap electric power in the province. If the province cannot generate cheap electric power, the question of manufacture of aluminium at some existing hydroelectric station in other provinces should be thoroughly investigated

Large deposits of Bauxite also occur in the Bombay Presidency, particularly in the Belgaum District and in the Kolhapur State. It is gratifying to learn that the Bombay Government are taking the necessary steps to develop them.

Iron Ores

Next to Bihar and Orissa C. P. appears to be a favourable place for iron and steel industry. The province contains large amounts of raw material used in this industry—iron ores, limestones manganese and coal. Iron ores are widely distributed throughout the province. The most valuable and important iron ores occur in the Chanda, Drug and Jubbalpore Districts. A careful search for the right quality of coal will have to be made in the known and the hidden coalfields of the province. Increasing imports of iron and steel materials into India show that there are good prospects for this Industry in the Province.

Manganese

The Central Provinces is the most important province in India as the producer of manganese ores. Manganese mining has been fairly well established in the Bhandara, Balaghat and Chhindwara Districts of the province. Excepting a small quantity of man-

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

The replies which the Law Member gave in the Central Legislative Assembly to the suggestions of Messrs. Satyamurti and Avinashilingam Chetty that the Government of India should consult the opinion of the Assembly before giving instructions to the Indian delegates to the League of Nations, expose both the irresponsible character of the Government of India and the entirely unrepresentative character of the Indian delegation at Geneva. Sir N. N. Sircar did not, for instance, controvet the fact that India felt keenly regarding the Japanese aggression in China, but his Government are unable to accept the suggestion that she should raise her voice, through her so-called mouth-pieces at Geneva, to protest against such aggression and ask for the intervention of the League, of which she happens to be an original member. Obviously, the Government of India dare not consult the Assembly because they realise fully that the Indian delegation is at Geneva not to voice the views of this country but to uphold blindly the decisions of the British Government. The Assembly should take the earliest opportunity of declaring itself against any contribution being paid to the League.

INJUSTICE TO INDIA

The resolution in the Council of State urging the Government of India to secure recruitment to the public services by public examination in India only was unfortunately defeated, but agitation in this matter must continue with greater vigour. The Home Member sought to make out that the resolution was beyond the competence of the Government of India and encroached upon the discretion of provincial Governments and the rights of minorities in India. This was sheer misrepresentation of the resolution which only suggested that the examination now held in Britain should be held in India, leaving intact the statutory provisions of recruitment. To the charge that examinations held exclusively in India would lead to inefficiency Mr. K. S. R. Chaudhery, who moved the resolution, gave the pertinent reply that as a matter of fact the examination in England was easier than that held in India and those who failed in India passed in England.

ALLOWANCES TO LEGISLATORS

The system of paying a monthly allowance to members of provincial legislatures other than Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries is a new one introduced by Congress Cabinets in order to prevent such membership being the monopoly of the rich. Considering the amount of work done by the members and the financial position of the Government, the allowance of Rs. 75 per month provided in Bombay, supplemented, as it is, by travelling and special daily allowances, cannot be said to be too low; and the attempts to raise it were rightly defeated by the Assembly. It is wrong to regard the allowance as the main professional income As. Mr Munshi pointed out, it is only provision for legislative work that members may do during the legislative season.

SPURIOUS IMITATION

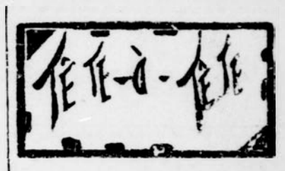
The Zamindars of Bihar would not mind being "subversive" if they could, to protect their vested interests. They have just adopted, at their provincial conference, a resolution which states: "In view of the fact that this conference considers the present amending Bill of the Tenancy Act and the Bill to tax agricultural income as wholly unfair, unjust and inequitable, it desires to impress on zamindars in general that they should be prepared to resist the enforcement of unfair laws even, if necessary, with non-violent civil disobedience". The Zamindars will soon enough realise, if they start civil disobedience at all, that it calls for a great deal more devotion to a public cause than their self-interest can arouse in them. However, the resolution is a tribute to the efficacy of civil disobedience carried on in the right spirit for a just cause. For the Zamindars, enjoying fat unearned incomes, to shirk making their equitable contribution to the State is a negation of justice.

BARODA CORPORATION'S SELF-STULTIFICATION

If it is true, as stated by Mr. A. B. Pradhan, Vice-President of the Baroda Municipality, in his letter published elsewhere in this issue, that under the existing law of the State the Dewan has no power either to permit or refuse permission to the Municipality to present an address to a distinguished person of the type of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one would like to know from Mr. Pradhan and his colleagues of the city Corporation why they deemed it necessary to approach the Dewan to sanction the presentation of the address. If this was done through a genuine misapprehension of the positions of both the Corporation and the Dewan in such a matter, it should have been open to the former, now that the Dewan has declared that he is not concerned in the matter, immediately to meet again and decide on presenting the address to the Pandit on its own responsibility. It is the needless timidity of the members of that body that has placed them in their present unenviable plight.

AN IMPERTINENT REPLY

The scant courtesy with which the Government of India treat the resolution of the Central Legislative Assembly has been once more glaringly revealed by the reply given by Mr. Dow to a number of supplementary questions regarding the "Dufferin" cadets, asked in the Council of State. It will be remembered that only last week the Assembly recommended that proper provision should be made for the employment of the "Dufferin" cadets on the British ships plying in Indian waters. "Government were not considering the question of compelling any British shipping companies regularly to recruit the ex-cadets," categorically observed Mr. Dow and added with a gratuitous impertinence that the object of the training ship was not Indianisation of British Shipping companies! We are further told that Government had no intention of making such a recruitment a condition for the renewal of the agreement with the P. and O. Company. This decision shows not only the autocratic nature of the Central Government, but also the extent to which they are subservient to British interests.



As five thousand good Nazis stood up to salute the grandstand at the Gertrudenhof army manoeuvres collapsed—in silent but effective, protest against Hitler's militarism.

* * *

The Bihar zemindars, it is reported, have decided at their conference to launch on a non-violent civil disobedience campaign to resist the enforcement of laws prejudicial to their interests.

The resolution to this effect was moved by Raja Sir Raghunandan Prasad and Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga presided over the Conference.

The Bihar Ministry thus deserve congratulation for having taught the value of non-violent civil disobedience to these two knighted worthies and their confreres.

* * *

Mr. Cordell Hull declares: "When and if a promising opportunity comes to halt the armaments race, I hope the U. S. Government will share the leadership therein."

Both opportunity and leadership, however, seldom thrive on Whens and Ifs and Buts

* * *

By the way, is President Roosevelt's embargo on export of arms to China the first step to halt the armaments race?

* * *

The League Council has referred to the Chinese appeal to the Advisory Committee of 23, established in 1933 to consider the Manchurian crisis.

But would it not be more advisable if the Committee first completed its consideration of the Manchurian crisis before it starts on the delightful task of periodical postponement of the Chinese appeal?

* * *

"Palestine's problems are being dealt with by the League of Nations on a line very similar to that taken by the British Parliament", says the local Anglo-Indian daily.

The coincidence is not without precedence—or significance.

* * *

A non-Congress M.L.A., speaking in the Bombay Assembly, considered that he and other members should at least be treated in the same way as first class Government servants.

Is he quite sure he and his colleagues would relish the idea if it was really adopted?

* * *

Disturbances have broken out in a U. P. State following "the announcement of new reforms". Political meetings and processions have been held, a large number have been arrested and section 144 enforced.

All this seems so very familiar. Perhaps the nature of the Rampur "reforms" is not much different from the Government of India Act.

* * *

A certain ruling prince will shortly celebrate his jubilee by getting himself weighed in gold which will be devoted to charitable purposes.

It is uncharitable to suggest, however, that His Highness is taking a slimming course.

* * *

According to Bori Bunder the Council is facetiously called the House of Lords.

It is certainly an equally facetious—and futile—institution.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The new Governor's reference to Bombay as his home "for a large part of each year" gives rise to the hope that the futile expense of maintaining two capitals in the Presidency would be henceforward eliminated.

(2) His statement that he would always bear in mind the "special responsibility" for the "protection of minorities who are not in a position to look after themselves" has come as a message of hope to the sober opponents of prohibition.

(3) Third class passengers have been greatly reassured by the Commerce Member's statement that there is no danger of catching cold in the air-conditioned coaches.

M. L. A.s' United Front Against India Act

Satyamurti's Case For Constituent Assembly

Beware Of Playing Into Third Party's Hands, Warns Abdul Qayum

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 17.

Both the House and the galleries presented an animated appearance to-day in the Assembly, in expectation of a warm debate on Mr. Satyamurti's resolution on Constituent Assembly. There was a record attendance of visitors including Ministers of the Punjab and a large number of Members of the Council of State.

Clarifying Main Issue

Mr. Satyamurti spoke in restrained measured language making an obvious effort to unite all the sections of the House on the main issue raised by the resolution. Realising as he did that it was not Government alone whom he had to face but certain groups on his own side who were seeking to raise subsidiary issues, the Deputy Leader of the Congress used all his eloquence to clarify the real issue.

Support Gandhiji's Campaign

One word, however, he addressed to the Government—and that was to tell them that he moved the resolution not on behalf of an "irresponsible Opposition" alone but as a representative of a "most responsible body, ruling seven provinces" He called attention to the unanimity of opinion in the House on the first part of the resolution condemning the Government of India Act and passionately pleaded for support to Gandhiji's campaign for "transference of power by peaceful means."

No Acceptance Of Act

"Acceptance of office does not mean acceptance of the Act" Mr. Satyamurti went on to say and he explained that acceptance of office was intended to unify the country and remove the fear of Government from people's minds. He defended adult franchise as the only method consonant with democracy and in answer to those who trotted out the Communal Award told them "only way to fight the Communal Award is to be united".

THIS CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE?

Another powerful portion of his speech referred to federation. Why was British India being coerced into Federation? Why this organised conspiracy of silence? Why these negotiations behind scenes?

Sir N. N. Sircar sat smiling when Mr. Satyamurti went on with his tirade.

Eleven speakers, seven of whom were Muslims took part in the afternoon's debate on the resolution of Constituent Assembly.

One point which clearly emerged from the debate was that all were agreed on rejecting the Government of India Act as unsatisfactory—including even the nominated member Dr. D'Souza who, however, pleaded for evolutionary progress.

THE NEW GENERATION

The speech of Mr. Abdul Qayum the Frontier member gave the lie direct to the communal argument which had been advanced during the debate against the Congress resolution. He asked them not to play themselves into the hands of the third party and said amidst cheers "A new generation is springing up which does not believe in pacts, conferences or conventions. There is a new spirit abroad in the country which does not believe in communal organisations". It was the voice of a Muslim youth speaking and came as a welcome corrective to the fears and suspicions of the older politicians who had preceded him.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Mr. Satyamurthi moved in the Assembly to-day the Congress party resolution recommending the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to the Secretary of State and the British Government the opinion of the House that the Government of India Act, 1925, in no way represents the Will of the Nation and that it is wholly unsatisfactory and should be replaced by a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise.

"RESPONSIBLE BODY'S DEMAND."

Mr. Satyamurthi declared that he moved the motion as a humble representative of the Indian National Congress which governed seven out of eleven provinces, and hoped to govern the other four provinces very soon, and which therefore was no longer an irresponsible opposition but a responsible body. He drew attention to the fact that this resolution had been adopted, or would soon be passed, in Provincial Legislatures and no objection had been taken by any minority, including Muslims, to the phrase, Constituent Assembly, and he pointed out that Muslim Members of Provincial Legislatures represented a much larger electorate than the members of the Central Legislature.

The phrase, Constituent Assembly, meant an assembly representing the Sovereign Will of the People after they had overthrown the Government in power by violence but the last page of the history of the world was not yet written and as long as Mahatma Gandhi remained, a Constituent Assembly would be convened and the transfer of power would be achieved by the people of this country by peaceful means. The people had had enough of the method of Round Table Conferences; they wanted the elimination of the third party altogether.

ANEY V. JINNAH.

He referred to the amendments tabled and said that while Mr. Aney wanted the elimination of the communal award Mr. Jinnah wanted its perpetuation. He declared that a separate electorate was anti-National and anti-Democratic; it prevented the Speaker, for instance, from voting for Mr. Jinnah even if he wanted to do so. The Congress stood for adult franchise which no follower of a democratic faith, like Islam, could object.

Passing on to the declaration in the resolution that the Government of India Act did not represent the Will of the Nation, Mr. Satyamurthi pointed out that it did not carry out the recommendations of the Round Table Conference and did not accept a single recommendation of the Aga Khan Memorandum and went against the resolution of the Congress and the Muslim League and every other progressive body in the country. Above all even the amendment hitherto tabled in the House took no objection to the resolution as far as it declared itself against the Act.

SEVERAL OBJECTIONS.

Detailing the objections to the act, Mr. Satyamurthi emphasised that it sought to introduce dyarchy in the Centre in a far worse form than the one which was tried and which failed in the Province Furthermore the Indian Princes would nominate one-third of the Federal Legislature and would have power to influence it while they themselves would be governed, not by the Act but by separate instructions which, as the Maharajah of Patiala had declared, were more important than the act.

GOOD STATES AND BAD.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurthi declared that unless the representatives of the States were elected to the Legislature by the People of the States and unless the Fundamental Rights were guaranteed to them, Federation would be entirely useless. The country wanted neither the Federation as at present proposed nor the so-called Central Responsibility. "By all means make a Federation of the eleven Self-Governing Provinces and keep the door open for the States to enter. Good states may come in bad states may not; it is better that they do not."

Mr. Satyamurthi strongly criticised the "conspiracy of silence" in the matter of the negotiations now progressing in relation to Federation and asked whether the intention was even to amend

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

Roosevelt's Ban On War Material

Bombing 'Planes For China Stopped

San Fedro (California), Sept. 16.

Nineteen bombing planes consigned to China have been removed from the "Wichita" in compliance with President Roosevelt's ban on the shipment of arms to China and Japan.

It is understood that a cargo of machine-guns, scrap metal and barbed wire will also be unloaded.

The "Wichita" was anchored in the outer harbour after her crew announced not to proceed unless they were paid 250 dollars each as war bonus.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS

PEIPING, Sept. 16.

While the Japanese claim further successes to-day in their big offensive in south of Peiping, it is evident that the major encircling movement has only partially succeeded.

The main Japanese force has crossed the flooded Chuma River in boats and pontoons and is now moving towards Chochow.

Meanwhile the right wing in Peiping-Hankow Railway zone has advanced within three miles of Liuliho. The Chinese troops, still fighting obstinately, have managed to retain some hills West of Liangshan and villages in the rear of Fangshan.

Further south the Japanese left wing is pressing the main body of Chinese troops in the direction of Paotingfu.—Reuter.

CHINESE APPEAL TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Sept. 16.

The decision of the League Council to refer the Chinese appeal to the Advisory Committee of 23 States, established in 1933 to consider the Manchurian crisis, will make the handling of the question easier, because no fundamental decision can be taken on the merits of the case.

The American observer notified of the decision said it remains to be seen whether the American Government will agree to continue to participate on the work of the Committee as the representative of Holland presided over the Committee in 1933 but a new President will have to be elected for the present occasion.—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS ISOLATED?

Japanese Claim And Tokio Communique

PEIPING, Sept. 17.

The Japanese claim that they have isolated 100,000 Chinese troops in the plain southwest of Peiping, is partly confirmed by the news that the Japanese force, which yesterday crossed the Chuma River, advancing twelve miles in 24 hours, have captured the section of Pinghan Railway south of Chochow, isolating 50,000 troops in the Lianghsian sector.

Meanwhile the Japanese drive to south of Lianghsian has reached within fifteen miles of Chochow.

TOKIO CONFIRMS

TOKIO.—A war office communique announces that 100,000 Chinese troops were surrounded in the Cholu Plain, forty miles southwest of Peiping.—Reuter.

FOOD SHORTAGE AT SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

The Chinese population swollen by hundreds and thousands of refugees is faced with serious food shortage unless the Japanese allow the removal of rice and other food-stuffs from the warehouses in the occupied areas.

All efforts to secure the necessary permission have hitherto failed, and foodstuffs are running short owing to the Japanese blockade and abandonment of Chinese farms between Shanghai and Woosung.—Reuter

PRINCE SAIONJI TAKEN ILL

TOKIO, September 17.

Prince Saionji has been taken ill in a train. Anxiety is felt in view of his advanced age.—Reuter.

TAGORE'S HEALTH

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 17.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's progress towards complete recovery has been steadily maintained.

Dr. Sir, Nilratan Sircar has received the following wire to-day from Mahatma Gandhi: "God is great and merciful Great comfort to find you by Gurudev's bedside. Please continue daily wires till complete discharge"

Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, son of Poet Tagore, has received the following wire from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Deeply thankful and relieved at Gurudev's improvement."—Trust he will soon get well and continue to inspire India with his life-giving messages"—United Press.

The Romance Of Words

QUAKER

Members of the Religious Society of Friends are not altogether free from responsibility for what was once their nickname, but is now a much respected title. Indeed, there are now few who realize that Quakers have any other name!

When their founder, George Fox, was going through one of his many trials for contravention of the laws that were directed against such people in the latter part of the seventeenth century, he told Judge Bennet, of Derby, that he ought to "quake and tremble at the word of the Lord."

Presuming that Fox (and his followers) practised what he preached, the judge promptly set the fashion of calling members of that Society "Quakers".

Ku-Klux-Klan In France

Handgrenades & Machine Guns Discovered: *4 Arrested*

PARIS, September 16.

Police investigations in Paris Provinces into the activities of a secret French Organisation known as "Cagoulards" a kind of French Ku-Klux-Klan led to the arrest of four men and the discovery of a number of sub-machineguns and handgrenades.

It is alleged that the members of the organisation belong to extreme right wind parties. Other arrests are expected.—Reuter.

American Expeditionists' Successful Endeavour

GRAND CANYON (Arizona). Sept. 16.

The American Museum Natural History's expedition which has been preparing for many months has successfully scaled Shiva's Temple Plateau on which no human being has set foot since the Plateau, known to scientists as "the lost world," was formed by glaciers.

The Plateau rises sheer to a great height from the Grand Canyon. It is expected that the secrets of the ice age may be revealed.

NO TRACE OF MISSING YACHT

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

The Coastguard and aeroplane have found no trace of "Endeavour First" after four hour search in the area in which the yacht should have been if it were drifting towards Nova Scotia.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. J. N. Purohit, B.A.,LL.B., who has proceeded to England for further studies.

"Endeavour" Missing

Broke Away From Yacht While Being Towed To England

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Anxiety is felt for Tom Sopwith's "Endeavour the First" which broke away from the steam Yacht "Viva" at midnight on Monday while she was being towed to England.

At first two and now four coastguard cutters are searching for the Yacht.

Coastguardmen state that the "Viva's" captain is not certain whether the "Endeavour" has been able to weather the storm and fears that the weight of the broken hawser might have forced the "Endeavour's" nose under water in the terrific seas.

A crew of 18 is aboard.—Reuter.

FRONTIER WANTS MORE SUBVENTION

Congress Minister Presents Budget In Assembly

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 17.

When the Frontier Legislative Assembly met to-day, the Congress Party occupied the Treasury Benches.

The Opposition had dwindled to 16 under the leadership of Sir Abdul Qaiyum.

Six members forming the Nationalist Party occupied the centre block, under the leadership of Rai Bahadur Isherdas, ex-Leader of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party.

OBJECTION RULED OUT

The presentation of the Budget was sought to be impeded by Mr. Ziauddin's point of order declaring that the procedure was "ultra vires" as a financial statement could be presented once a year. After the Advocate-General's arguing of the Government case, several members participating in the discussion, the speaker overruled the point of order.

Thereafter Mr. Bhanduram Gandhi, Finance Minister, read the Budget speech.

Referring to the subvention, he said that one crore was insufficient.

Regarding the Publicity Department he observed that the question was carefully considered and its retention would not serve any useful purpose, hence Government were abolishing it, thereby saving Rs. 24,000 annually in future.—A.P.

(Budget Details on Page 20.)

INDIAN AMBULANCE FOR SPAIN

PARIS, September 17.

Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary, Indian National Congress in England, and Mrs. Saklatvala attended a reception of the Spanish Embassy before their departure to Spain in an ambulance subscribed by the people of India and Ceylon.—Reuter.

ADDENDUM TO NYON AGREEMENT

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

The addendum to the Nyon arrangements will be signed to-day providing for aid for merchantmen attacked piratically by aeroplanes and surface vessels.

Attacks will be considered piratical if made without regard to international law as univesally recognised and set forth in the treaty of London.

As the London treaty provides that adequate measures for the safety of crews shall be ensured, all air attacks and most surface vessel attacks would be piratical. In such cases the patrol ships will immediately take action. If an attack is made by a vessel of superior force the patrol ship will summon further aid.—Reuter.

How Italy Views Br. And French Decision

ROME, Sept. 17.

The British and French decision to abandon the control of Spanish coast in order to divert destroyers to the anti-Piracy campaign in the Mediterranean is received in Italy with complete indifference.

It is considered that the abolition will make no material difference as was material throughout continued to reach the republican Spain from Russia.—Reuter.

Lt. Col. Johnson Dead

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

News has been received here that Lt.-Col. M. E. Johnson, who was for many years a well-known figure in Kashmir, died at the residency, Srinagar, of heart failure this morning.—A. P.

Field-Day For Non-Official Bills

AMBEDKAR WANTS KHOTI SYSTEM TO GO

Muslim M.L.A.'s Demand For Free Elementary Education From April Next

Friday was a field-day for non-official bills in the Bombay Assembly nearly a score of bills being introduced by the members. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala alone was responsible for as many as ten bills.

ABOLISH KHOTI SYSTEM

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar introduced a bill seeking to abolish the Khoti System. This was opposed by Mr. S. L. Karandikar on the ground that the Revenue Minister having promised to introduce legislation in the matter, the bill was not needed.

Protection for Tenants

Mr. Parulekar introduced a Bill with a view to protect tenants against certain unreasonable exaction of landlords.

Free Elementary Education

Khan Bahadur Haji Amin moved a resolution recommending the introduction of Free Elementary Education all over the Presidency from April 1, 1938. To this Mr. S. H. Prater moved an amendment deleting the words 'from April 1, 1938'.

Proceedings In Detail

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

When the Bombay Legislative Assembly met to-day it proceeded to transact non-official business. Before that a few short notice questions regarding Kurla Municipality were asked by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government replying stated that Government were aware that an order of supersession over the Kurla Municipality expired at the end of October. Government were also aware that there was agitation both against and for the present state of arrangement continuing. The present arrangement would continue until enquiries were completed regarding the state of affairs of the Kurla Municipality.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

Mirza Akhtar, who had received permission of the speaker previously asked leave of the House to move adjournment of the House to discuss the situation arising out of the Hindu Muslim riots in Satpati village, Palghar Taluka in Thana District and the subsequent tension between Hindus and Muslims due to social boycott of Muslims of that place

IS IT URGENT?

Mr. S. V. Parulekar enquired if matter was of urgent importance. As the rules required that 36 members should give consent for an adjournment motion being moved, the speaker asked those in favour to stand in their places. Only 21 stood in their places. When speaker was about to declare that leave was not granted Mr. Munshi, Home Minister after consulting some Congress Members declared that Government would have no objection to the matter being discussed and requested the speaker to allow Government members to stand in their places. At this stage a member raised a point of order whether such procedure could be allowed. For twenty minutes the House discussed which was correct procedure and the speaker at the end declared that 21 members having stood in their places once he thought that the motion did not have the leave of the House.

MR. JHABVALA'S BILLS

Non-official Bills were then taken up. Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh and other Congressmen and women who had sent in Bills did not move them. The first Bill to be moved was that of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala regarding Registered Trade Unions in the Presidency. The mover sought through the Bill that Registered Trade Unions should be recognised by employers, who should be prepared to correspond with Union Officials regarding the grievances of workers. The House granted leave to introduce the Bill and it was introduced.

Since Mr. Jhabvala had to get up and sit down every few minutes to observe the formalities of the standing orders of the House during which the Speaker and the Secretary of the Assembly also read out. Mr. Jhabvala said "pardon me, Sir. These constitutional formalities are a bit difficult for us, who have been against the Constitution". (Laughter.)

In all Mr. Jhabvala introduced ten Bills. One of them seeks to fix the tariff for conveyances and another seeks the establishment of a Tariff Control Board. Another Bill seeking to amend the Bombay Municipal Act wants that kitchens should have fifteen feet breadth and length.

KHOTI BILL

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar sought to introduce a Bill to abolish the Khoti System. Mr. S. L. Karandikar opposed the introduction of it as he thought that the Revenue Minister having promised to introduce legislation in the matter permission to the above Bill should not be granted.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the Land Revenue Code amendment would not solve the Khoti System problem. If, however, the Revenue Minister was introducing a Bill in the matter and if he found it satisfactory he would withdraw his Bill.

The House granted leave to introduce and it was introduced.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar introduced a Bill to protect tenants in certain matters against unreasonable exactions of the landlords.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sardar Khan Bahadur Haji Amin moved the following resolution "This Assembly recommends to Government that free elementary education all over the province from the first of April, 1938" the speaker said in good Marathi that lack of primary education acted as impediment to progress and people were far behind the times. The Congress itself stood for free and compulsory primary education and he hoped that his resolution would be passed by the whole House.

Mr. S. H. Prater moved an amendment to the effect that "from 1st April, 1938" should be deleted. He said that the House could realise the impracticability of the proposition as it sought to realise within six months which Government had been seeking to achieve during the last fourteen years. The speaker then criticised the present system of imparting primary education.

MAKE IT FREE ALSO

Mr. Raut then moved an amendment that primary education should not only be compulsory but made free.

Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse thought that women made better teachers in primary schools than men.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, Muslim League, moved an amendment, "add at end and by gradual stages introduce free and compulsory primary education for boys and girls between ages of five and ten throughout the Province by June 31, 1941'."

NO 31ST OF JUNE

Another Muslim League Member rose to a point of order and stat-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.)

M. L. A.s' UNITED FRONT AGAINST INDIA ACT

(Continued from Page 7.)

the Government of India Act, 1935, in order to suit the Princes and whether other efforts were being made to coerce them to enter into Federation.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF ACT.

Continuing the speaker emphasised that the Acceptance of Office by the Congress in the seven provinces did not mean the Acceptance of the Act; they accepted office in order to serve the people to the extent that opportunities were given by it, in order to remove the fear of Government from the minds of the people and above all to remove the fear of the majority from the minds of the minorities regarding their interests. Government were relying on Communalists and the Indian Princes but a joint electorate was bound to come soon and the Premiers of the Punjab and Sind had already declared themselves in favour of it. When the joint electorate came, they would find that they had been relying on a broken reed. Government should accept the resolution also in view of the World Situation in which Britain was no longer playing the role of the lion. She had become an old lion (Laughter).

Sir N. N. Sircar interjected:—Even an old lion is better than a tom cat (loud laughter).

Mr. Satyamurthi: It is better to be a free cat than a slave lion (renewed laughter).

POPULAR AMBITION.

Concluding Mr. Satyamurthi declared that the resolution was a humble but definite indication of the desire and ambition of the people to be masters in this country, not merely and not so much the desire for the transfer of power from a white to a brown or black government, as that the people of the country might come by their own, and remove the evils of poverty and want. They were shortsighted, who thought that when a great nation willed to be free any one could stand in the way. He quoted the words of the Irish Mother who in reply to his question declared that as long as one Irish child lived the fight for freedom in Ireland would go on. He declared that as long as a single Indian child lived the fight for the freedom of India would go on (Cheers).

He also warned the Government that as long as Mahatma Gandhi lived there was a chance of a friendly settlement but freedom would be attained by this country sooner even than friends hoped and enemies feared (renewed cheers).

CROP OF AMENDMENTS.

Various amendments were then moved and the president ruled that resolutions and amendments would be discussed together.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah moved the insertion, in the place of "Constituent Assembly," the words "convention or conference elected on the basis of electorates as provided in the Communal Award, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, and further that the rights and interests of Mussalmans and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded with the mutual consent of the communities concerned."

Mr. M. S. Aney moved the addition, after the words "Government of India Act 1925," the following words: "and Ordinances promulgated and the body of rules framed thereunder including those relating to franchise and class representation based on the Cabinet decision known as the Communal Award" and also to the effect that the Constituent Assembly be elected on the basis of a non-communal system of representation and adult franchise.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, moved the addition, to Mr. Jinnah's amendment, of the following words:—"And further all small minorities be represented."

Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee moved the substitution, for Constituent Assembly, of the following words:—"Convention or conference elected on a basis of electorates as provided in the Communal Award, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, whose decisions shall be binding on the British Parliament and further that the rights and interests of Mussalmans and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded with the mutual consent of the communities concerned."

SUPPORT TO JINNAH.

Mr. Zafarali Khan said unless, the Congress treated the Muslims and other minorities generously Muslims would accept the Congress promises with a grain of salt. He supported Mr. Jinnah's amendment.

Mr. N. Shivraj, representative of the scheduled castes expressed satisfaction that he was granted an opportunity to express his views on this important question.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai intervening asked "are you an elected member?"

Mr. Shivraj: "I have no chance" (Laughter).

Mr. Shivraj continuing said that when he saw the resolution a few days back for the first time his first reaction was that he should stoutly oppose it.

He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for lunch.

The Deputy President (who was in the Chair) announced that the Governor-General had disallowed Mr. Satyamurti's motion of adjournment to discuss the situation in China on the ground that it could not be discussed without detriment to public interest.

Mr. Shivraj resuming his speech said that if the resolution was moved in a spirit of co-operation then only he would welcome it. It was premature, firstly, as only just now the Congress had accepted office and became a legal unit in the Federation and they should not urge the abolition of the Act without giving it a trial. Secondly the method suggested for the abolition of the act did not appeal to him and the method outlined in Mr. Jinnah's amendment was acceptable.

SUPPORT TO ANEY.

Mr. L. K. Maitra supporting Mr. Aney's amendment said that it was the Communal Award that had separated the Congress Nationalists from the main Congress. It was the Communal Award which had reduced Bengal, the birthplace of nationalism, to a position of utter political impotence. Muslims should not blame the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi had promised a blank cheque to the Muslims if they joined hands with the Congress for the attainment of freedom.

Mr. George Joseph said that there was not a single responsible politician or political group throughout India who was prepared to declare that the India Act, 1935, was the final solution of the Indian problem. Even many British Statesmen and Lord Irwin had said that the ultimate goal of India was Dominion Status alongside the other Dominions, with the right of cessession as implied in the Statute of Westminster.

Sir N. N. Sircar interrupting said that no one in the Treasury Bench made such a declaration.

Mr. Joseph proceeding said, India could not have even Dominion Status, let alone independence, until a Constituent Assembly came into being. None could deny India's right to decide her own future. Authorised representatives of India should frame a constitution for the ratification of Parliament. That was the best solution. In the interests of peace and security in India and England, and even the world, Mr. Joseph said that it was in the fitness of things that the Congress which represented the largest party and which governed seven provinces should take the problem in hand earnestly.

YAMIN KHAN'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Yamin Khan opposed the resolution and all the amendments. He doubted if the Congress Party's resolution was motivated by any good intentions towards the Muslims and it appeared to him to be the outcome of the Congress communalist mentality because it did not want to have the voice of the minorities in the settlement of the future of the country. The speaker concluded that there was no difference between Congress Governments and the old bureaucratic Governments. Congress must show good faith by its deeds, not words, and he thought that all clamour for a Constituent Assembly was labour wasted.

Mr. Qazi Ahmad Kazmi referred to the agreement of all parties as far as the necessity for the repeal of the present Government of India Act was concerned. Even Government had not tabled any amendment against the part of the resolution which urged its repeal. He declared that the only representative body in India was the Congress and if the people outside it felt it was not fully representative, it was their duty to join it and make it fully representative.

A CHRISTIAN'S VOICE

Dr. De Souza quoted Pandit Nehru and said that a Constituent Assembly would not come into existence till at least a semi-revolutionary situation had been created.

As regards a Constituent Assembly the example of the third estate in France showed that the majority party always had its own way in any such constitutional device. It was likely that this might be repeated in India also. The Congress Ministries in the seven provinces had not allayed misgivings in this matter, particularly in Madras, where despite the largeness of the number of Christian community only one Parliamentary Secretaryship had been given to its representative.

Sir M. Ghuznavi wished that the resolution had been brought after a settlement was arrived at between Hindus and Muslims and then the Muslims would have supported it.

He declared that if a resolution of this kind was to be passed at all it should be with the amendment of Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Sant Singh declared that no Constituent Assembly could be called on on the basis of the Communal Award for the Sikhs were pledged to oppose the award stoutly in every form.

The Nawab of Dera said that the wisest course for the communities to follow was to come to a mutual settlement and then to go to Government with agreed proposals. Then there would be no need for such a resolution as the one under discussion.

Mr. Shaukat Ali deplored that this resolution was brought forward in the Assembly. The only right course was to come to a settlement outside and the best person on the side of the Moslems to deliver the goods was Mr. Jinnah. He advised the Congress Party to leave at least this matter, for a settlement.

NO ROOM FOR THIRD PARTY

Mr. Abdul Quayum referred to the statement made in the course of the debate regarding the division of the country between Hindus and Muslims. He declared it was idle to talk of dividing something which they had not got. He asserted there was growing up in the country a new generation which did not believe in conventions and pacts but believed in coming under the Congress banner and fighting for freedom. The former Premier of the N.-W. Frontier, Sir Abdul Qaiyum admitted this when he said that he felt the ground was slipping under his feet. Millions of Muslims have refused to be ruled by a handful of Britishers. There were only two parties in the country, the Congress and the British. There was no room for a third party. The resolution was a challenge to the doctrine that the present British Government had any right to rule India. He therefore asked where was the harm in having a Constituent Assembly and a Constitution framed by it.

Dr. Ziauddin thought those who condemned the Communal Award must first give it up themselves before trying to induce others to do so. The Sikhs, for instance, must first set an example in this matter.

Sardar Sant Singh interjected: Sikhs are prepared to give up the Communal Award if Muslims do so.

Dr. Ziauddin proceeded to deal with practical difficulties in calling a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise and said that elections are never really won except by men who knew the art of canvassing. He himself got the votes through 'Fatwas' issued by the Maulanas and not because of his knowledge. (Laughter).

The debate had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

To-day being the last non-official day of the session, the debate will be continued in the Delhi session.

Before the House adjourned Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, stated it had been agreed that the motion relating to ratification of Sugar Convention would be taken up on the 27th instead of 20th, and the whole of the next week would be devoted to the Insurance Bill.—A.P.

John Bull: "There children, now ride peacefully side-by side into the rosy future. Courtesy: "Die Brennessel"

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT COMMITTEE'S EXHIBITION

Khadi And Swadeshi Bazar Will Be Held In October On Mahomed Ali Road

The Jt. Secretaries of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C. write.

Some time back we had announced that an Exhibition would be held in about the middle of September under the auspices of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee, but, owing to some difficulty in fixing a place for the Exhibition grounds, we had to postpone holding of the Exhibition to a future date. We are glad to announce that we have now been able to secure a spacious plot for the purpose along side of Mahommed Ali Road, just behind the Mandvi Post Office, and the Exhibition will be held there from the 17th to 24th October.

The Exhibition will be styled as "Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar" and the scope of the Exhibition is restricted to the following:

(1) All varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth certified by the All-India Spinners' Association.

(2) Articles of goods produced under the aegis of the All-India Village Industries Association.

(3) And such other Swadeshi goods, handicrafts not competing with the above.

Stall Rent: Rupees 10 per stall of 10' x 10' shall be charged for the period, exclusive of lighting charges.

And Swadeshi goods dealers and manufacturers who want to apply for stalls should do so immediately to avoid disappointment. No application shall be considered without full rent deposit.

Advertisement: As Mahomedali Road is a prominent business locality and a busy thoroughfare, advertisement boards on the mainside of the Exhibition facing the road would give popular and appropriate publicity to intending stall holders and others. For this purpose a fee of as. 10 per sq. foot of the Board shall be charged in advance. The expenses of the Board are not included in this.

Any information in this connection would be available and booking of stalls or advertisement space may be done between 4 to 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay No. 4.

SIKH LEADER ARRESTED

Sedition Charge Against Sirdar Kharak Singh

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Sardar Kharak Singh, veteran Sikh leader, was arrested this evening at his Lahore residence under Sec. 124-A, for delivering an alleged seditious speech at Hoshiarpur.

Sirdar Kharaksingh, who was served with a non-bailable warrant issued by the Hoshiarpur Court, was produced before the local Magistrate and is being taken to Hoshiarpur by car.—A.P.

Thumping Victory For Bombay Govt.

Council Refuses To Remove Disqualification Of Govt. Pleaders

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 17.

For the first time the present Bombay Legislative Council divided over one non-official amendment, which resulted in a thumping victory for the Congress Ministry, the amendment being lost by 17 votes against 7.

No Exemption For Govt. Pleaders

The occasion for the division was Mr. S. C. Joshi's amendment to the removal of Disqualifications Bill suggesting inclusion of District pleaders and Government prosecutors in the Schedule of the Bill that gives the lists of classes to be benefited by the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. V. N. Patil, to whom the effect of the Bill proved adverse. (He being put to choose between his membership of the Assembly and his prosecutionship), was present in gallery to watch the debate, of which there was, if at all, a very poor show.

The Law Minister, Mr. Munshi, opposed the amendment saying that Government had considered the situation fully and had come to the conclusion that Government pleaders, since they were often in possession of confidential information should not be allowed to continue as legislators.

The motion was negatived and on a division being challenged the amendment was lost by 17 to 7 votes.

TAME AFFAIR

Except for this incident to-day's sitting of the Bombay Council was a tame affair. Three demands, one of the Education Department and the remaining two of the Medical Department being agreed to without discussion.

The House then considered all the four Government Bills passed so far by the Lower House.

Dr. Solanki, amused the House by making some funny observations suggesting that the Ministers should effect further retrenchment by learning to drive their cars and saving chauffeur's salary.

IN SASTRI'S KEY

Dr. Mahajani repeated the Right Hon. Sastri's suggestion made in the Madras Council and said that Rs. 1,000 salary for Minister would have been better.

Mr. B. G. Kher, replying to the point referred to Dr. Mahajani's self-sacrifice, which was greater than that of theirs.

The House then passed all the three readings of the Ministers' and Presidents' and Speaker's Salary Bills without further debate. Finally it consented to the Limitation Act Amendment Bill and adjourned till Monday next, there being no business for tomorrow.

NO LONGER A REVOLUTIONARY

Hardayal Must Be Allowed To Return To India, Says Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

In the course of a press statement, the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru refers to the debate in the Council of State two days ago on the question of permitting political exiles to return to India and replies to what Sir Phirozesha Sethna had said about him (Sir T. B. Sapru) in connection with the case of Dr. Hardayal.

Sir T. B. Sapru after drawing a pen-picture of Dr. Hardayal as he knew him, pays glowing tributes to the scholarly achievements of Dr. Hardayal and the other "high and noble qualities of the man", and concludes thus:

"It will be found not only he is a man of highest intellect but also of highest character. He is a revolutionary no longer, so I believe, whatever he may have been in the past and I would strongly urge that, who else may or may not be allowed to come back, no hindrance should be placed in his way.—United Press.

KHER'S ADVICE TO M. P. C. C.

Congress Ministry Need Co-operation: How To Get Grievances Redressed

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 17.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee meeting commenced here this morning under the presidency of Mr. Shankarrao Deo, its President. The meeting was attended by some of the Congress legislators and by Premier Kher, Finance Minister Latthe and Minister Patil.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION

After the opening remarks by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Kher addressed the meeting. He made a dispassionate plea for co-operation with Congress Ministry in their task. He explained at length what the Congress Ministry had done during the short time since they had come into power. He said that constructive criticism was always welcome and suggested that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee should appoint a Committee of Experts to advise the Ministry on important matter. Coming to moratorium, he said that although they had promised to declare it, they had found it difficult to do so immediately.

AUG. 1, STATEMENT EXPLAINED

Referring to the Government Communique of August 1, he wished to point out that it mentioned "class hatred" and not "class struggle".

Mr. Kher said the question of reorganisation of the entire Educational System was being considered and all suggestions made about it would receive due consideration.

FORM GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE

The Premier also deprecated Ministers being pestered with individual or trifling grievances. He recommended to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to form a Grievances Committee of efficient members who could try systematically to get public grievances redressed by efforts through proper channels.

GREETINGS TO KHAN SAHEB

A meeting of Muslims held overnight in Cantonment congratulated Dr. Khan Saheb for forming Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province.

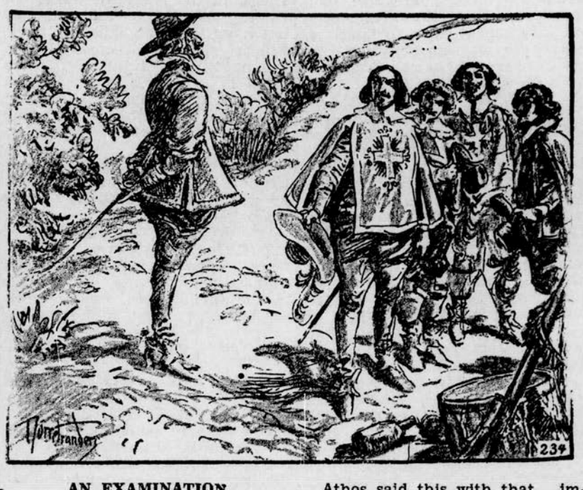
M. P. C. C. Decision Regarding Affiliation Of T. U. C. And Kisan Sabhas

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has changed its constitution with a view to giving collective affiliation to the Trade Union Congress and Kisan Sabhas provided they agree to the policy and programme of the Congress.

This will give them representation in the District Committees.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



GRIMAUD RAISES THE ALARM.

This discovery naturally increased the cardinal's desire to hear the conversation, but he had not been able to catch more than a few vague syllables, when a short, penetrating cry made him start.

"Officer"! shouted Grimaud.

"You are speaking, you rascal!" said Athos, rising upon his elbow and transfixing Grimaud with his flaming look. The servant said no more, and contented himself with pointing at the hedge, behind which the musketeers could see the cardinal.

With a single bound the musketeers were on their feet, and saluted with respect.

"It appears that Messieurs the Musketeers keep guard," said he. "Do you fear that the English will arrive by land, or do the musketeers consider themselves superior officers?"

"Monseigneur," replied Athos, who was the only one who had remained calm amid the general fright, "Monseigneur, when their duty is over the musketeers amuse themselves by drinking and playing at dice, and they are certainly superior officers for their servants."

AN EXAMINATION.

"Servants? Servants who have orders to warn their masters when anyone passes are not servants, they are sentinels."

"But Your Eminence will see that if we had not taken this precaution, we should have run the risk of your passing us without our being able to present you our respects, or offering you our thanks for the favour you have done us in uniting us. D'Artagnan," continued Athos, "here is the opportunity you were so anxious to have a moment ago to express your gratitude to his Eminence. Avail yourself of it."

Athos said this with that imperturbable phlegm and exquisite politeness which made him at times more kingly than kings by birth.

D'Artagnan came forward and stammered out a few words of gratitude which soon expired under the gloomy looks of the cardinal.

"Nevertheless, gentlemen," continued the cardinal, "I do not like to see simple soldiers lording it in this way because they have the advantage of serving in a privileged corps. Discipline is the same for them as for everybody else."

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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

India's Military Expenditure & Far-Eastern Crisis

By Our Own Correspondent.

PRAGUE, Sept. 10 (By Air Mail.)

The Mediterranean tension has during the week come considerably to the fore-front of attention in Europe, owing to an extension of submarine activities in and around the Mediterranean, discussions about the development, the move for a conference and an exchange of notes over it between Moscow and Rome. The Far Eastern conflict gives to the tension a further attention, even as it may be considered as extending an influence on the Mediterranean situation. The dominant aspect of this situation is a strain between Italy and England bound with Italy's expansionist strivings and England's concern about the security of certain systems of great significance to the Empire. Moscow's adoption of a sharper attitude revealed in the two recent Notes to Rome would seem to carry also the impress of currents in relation with the Far Eastern conflict, especially of estimates of British care to it. On the other side, the visit of Mussolini to Germany is seen and held as a means of pressure on England from other quarters. Great Britain is thus placed in a difficult position as certain ideological forces on one side and expansionist moves on the other are viewed as implying danger to Britain's own imperial interests in their present forms. The position is further complicated by the expansionist moves associated with quarters now thought as of wide nature overriding possibly certain earlier calculations, a fact that is revealed in the greater concern to the present Japanese move in the Far East as against Tokio's Manchurian campaign of five years back and an enhanced alertness to Italy.

The generally well-informed correspondent in Rome of an important moderate conservative Swiss daily this week in the course of an article indicates, Italy being led and indeed greatly bent on securing a leading position in the Mediterranean with its "check to England's Mediterranean system." It is not surprising in the circumstances to note a set-back to the optimism in regard to Anglo-Italian relation that followed the exchange of letters a while back between Chamberlain and Mussolini and its course is viewed with much reserve.

Nuremberg Nazi Congress

The annual Nazi Congress was held this week, as usual in Nuremberg. The event has not received or raised the customary attention, in the light of interest being held greatly by other developments relating to which the Congress had nothing very new to state. Hitler in his opening speech underlined Germany's claim for more territory, indicated a close association with Italy and Japan, and suggested also attention to understanding with Britain, the second factor being given significance as a move for gaining concessions from Britain or getting Britain to take an attitude helpful to German aims. A side-tracking of interest has also been caused on account of Mussolini's visit, just definitely announced, to Germany. While in Germany, Mussolini is also to attend the manoeuvres to be held in North-Eastern Germany in the second half of September. In connection with this visit, to which much prominence is given by both German and Italian press, the importance of the "Rome-Berlin axis" is keenly stressed. Linked with this visit, the Far Eastern conflict and the assertion of certain forces of consolidation in the Danubian region and South-Eastern Europe, there is now an added interest directed to North-Eastern Europe. The diplomatic correspondent of a leading European daily refers this week to the possibility of move for an assertive course by Germany in North-Easterly direction, should the Far-Eastern conflict lead to wider entanglements with Russia as well being involved.

India And The Far Eastern Conflict

The move for sending of units of the Indian army to the Far East, one notes, has found attention in the European press. Of perhaps close significance in connection with the Far Eastern situation as relating to India is also the recent statement of responsible military authorities in India of the British troops in India being trained for actions bound with external forces as well, as different from the Indian troops, and this arguing now against the possibility of reduction of the former. The weakness of China in defence matter to-day, perhaps regretted by Britain and some other European Powers, is largely also the result of the policy of the latter with short-distanced views and rigid estimates of securing advantages under certain existent forms. The development in relation to the Far East should also lend thought in circles concerned to the idea of India's defence having to undergo a change in the light of a longer distance view. The point is further stressed by the tension in other regions. The issue is one of concern to Britain and close care for India.

China's Foreign Trade

China's foreign trade to which the Far Eastern situation brings an added interest according to a latest report, shows in regard to imports in the first half year of 1937 an increase from 459 million dollars, in the same period of the previous year to 605 million for exports being 332 and 482 million dollars respectively Among the exporters to China, the United States has lost its former decisive first position, though its exports to China have increased from 81 million dollars to 115. Japan also has increased its exports from 70 to 115 million dollars or to the level of America. Germany with this Japanese advance has been pushed back from the second to the third position, with its exports in the first half of 1937 amounting to in value 90 million dollars against 79 in the same period of 1936. The fourth place is retained by England with 68 million dollars in the first six months of 1937 against 54 in the first half of 1936. In regard to China's exports, the value of these to the United States shows a rise in the periods under account from 100 million dollars to 155; to Japan from 42 to 63 million dollars; to Germany from 21 to 43 million dollars and to Britain from 27 to 36 million dollars. Japan more than all other countries records the most marked rise in exports to China It remains to be seen what influence this tendency is going to exercise on the Far Eastern conflict or what the latter is going to have on the course of Japan's trade with China

Italy's Exploitation Of Albanian Oil.

Italy is reported as directing for a while now close attention to the securing of Albanian oil to which the Mediterranean situation gives an increased interest. The Italian company Azienda Nazionale Albania founded in 1935 is stated as encompassing an oil source new at Devoli, with an output estimated to last five years, of 240,000 tons of oil per year. Arrangements are made for the transport of the oil here to Valona. This oil basis on the Albanian coast is stated as being of much importance to Italy from the military point of view.

Iran Industrialisation

In connection with industrialisation in Iran the openings in Resched of a factory for the manufacture of razor blades. Should the capacity of the factory reach the estimated level, it ought to turn out daily 700,000 blades, which it is estimated will reduce the value of imports per year by about 4 million Rials.

Extension Of Indo-Czechoslovak Trade

Indo-Czechoslovak trade is reported as keeping to the course of good development. Czechoslovakia's imports in the first half year of 1937 as against the same period of 1936 show an increase from 6,470 million Crowns to 12,500 million Crowns. In the same period the value of imports from India to Czechoslovakia has risen from 136 million Crowns to 257 million Crowns. The increase is specially marked newly in the case of imports of cotton and according to a report of this week India is now the second largest supplier of cotton to Czechoslovakia. Exports to India from Czechoslovakia also show an improvement though well below the level of imports from India. Exports to India in the first half year of 1937 compare well with 34 million Crowns against 34 million Crowns in the same period of 1936. The improvement in exports is well indicated in the case of glassware as a supplier of which to India now Czechoslovakia occupies the second position, coming closely after Japan and before Germany. The position in regard to Indo-Czechoslovak trade allows for good retention of the course of improvement especially in the light of the favourable position occupied by Czechoslovakia as a supplier of various items in India's import trade and for participation in the country's industrial advancement and the significant position of Czechoslovakia as a customer for the main articles of India's export trade.

FIELD-DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

(Continued from Page 7.)

ed that there were not 31 days in June.

The Speaker said that he also had not noticed the mistake and Mr. Chundrigar corrected the mistake.

Mr. Chundrigar thought that there should be no difficulty in making primary education free and compulsory even from the next year onwards. The basic reform, which any popular Government should introduce would be compulsory and free primary education. He wanted Government to give a specific programme to reach the goal within a limited period.

Dr. C. J. Ghia and Mr. S. L. Karandiker also spoke.

WHY URDU?

The latter Speaker thought that the provision for Urdu education should not be there, as the Presidency consisted of only three languages, namely, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese. Urdu was not a language of the Province.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan deplored the unpleasant turn given to the discussion by Mr. Karandiker and said that Muslim boys did not know Gujerati or Marathi or Kanarese and had to be educated in Urdu. This fact had been admitted by many.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (Congress), moved an amendment to the effect that primary education should be introduced as early as possible after taking steps to overhaul the present system in the manner already set out in the declaration of policy by Government. He thought time would needed for revising text books, etc., and it would not be fair to ask the Government to fix a time-limit.

PLEA FOR HINDUSTANI

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved an amendment that primary education should be imparted in Hindustani. He thought that Hindustani was well-known all over India and Government should give education in that common language.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order stated that freedom to Congress Party Members had been given with a view to know the views of all members on Primary Education.

Mr. A. V. Chitre criticised Congress Government for not having come out with their scheme immediately as the masses could not wait any longer.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that it was conceded that Compulsory Primary Education was a necessity but argued that Government had to look into the question of finances also.

Mr. Baburao Gaikwad said that it was alright for the higher classes not to insist on free and compulsory education, but the Depressed Classes should have free and compulsory education. It was as necessary as compulsion in dissuading them from drink evil.

DIGNITY OF HOUSE

While Mr. Chitre was speaking, Speaker Mavlanker pointed out to the House that maintenance of high standard of debate was essential for the prestige of the House, and therefore, it should not be supposed that all the words that were not necessarily unparliamentary could be used. Any words, therefore, which though not unparliamentary, but in a way affected the prestige of the House should not be used in the House.

The House adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

The House will sit on Monday also between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. as in the evening Premier Kher is giving a Garden Party to the members of the Legislature.

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Under The Red Robe" At The Regal—"Oh Doctor" At The Capitol—"They Won't Forget" For The New Empire—"Married Before Breakfast" At The Wellington—"Feather Your Nest" At The Excelsior

Robert Young and Florence Rice in "Married Before Breakfast"

"MARRIED BEFORE BREAKFAST"

At The Wellington

As stirring to the senses as a reliable alarm clock, "Married Before Breakfast" brings bright comedy to the screen of the Wellington this week.

Produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with Edwin L. Marin directing, the new picture features Robert Young and Florence Rice in a romantic comedy with thrills. The humour predominates, which was probably entirely intentional.

June Clayworth and Barnett Parker are capable players in support, and the picture is given unexpected comedy by the appearance of an amazing electrical robot man who fairly keeps the story charged.

The narrative concerns a handsome young inventor, played by Young, who is engaged to a society debutant. In a travel agency he meets a charming girl clerk, Miss Rice, and ceases to be so positive about the marriage. In his efforts to impress the girl he tries to sell her boy friend an insurance policy and the plot goes into its complications.

The inventor has acquired a robot which is the marvel of all who see it. But when the youth and the lovely travel clerk become involved in a jewel robbery, then are kidnapped, and finally are arrested, the robot really does his stuff. They are vindicated eventually and discover that neither of them wants to marry anyone but the other. Which is perfectly all right with the mechanical man.

The story is novel and has been expertly handled for the screen. Young is an accomplished actor Miss Rice, regarded as one of Hollywood's most promising young players, is the daughter of Grantland Rice, the sports commentator. The supporting cast is uniformly good.

NEW THEATRES

Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED).

The long awaited big Production of New Theatres opens at Chitra next Saturday the 18th September. It is a Film which makes many a new innovation in the Indian Movie-world. Director Barua is a famous name in the Indian Cinema world—and a picture directed by him at once draws the attention of all people. New Theatres have spared nothing in making "Mukti" a superb film entertainment and that they have attained success in the venture—can be foretold even at the early hour. The cast includes names like Kanan, Menaka, Barua, Amar Mullick, Sailen Choudhury, Indoo Mukherjee, Pankaj Mullick, Ahi Sanyal, Devbala. A better combination of talents cannot be expected. Photography was entrusted to Bimal Roy, Recording was in-Charge of Atul Chatterji. From all angles, "Mukti" received the best and at the same time the kindest attention of New Theatres Production Department. Judging from the above—it can be said boldly—that success is writ large on this Production.

A newer something—in theme, story, and technique—that's what Nitin Bose is going to do this time. The cine world of India can expect to get, what Nitin Bose promises to deliver. His scenario and shooting Charts are ready and most probably he will be on the Set before these lines are in print. The Studio authorities have finished all their preliminary arrangements and are waiting for Nitin's occupying the floors. Meantime Saigal has been given a few day's

(Continued in Col. 7)

You could not guess! It is Irene Harvey—victimised by the Candid Camera, She will soon be seen in "The Lady Fights Back"

FRENCH PROTEST

Charles Boyer, Danielle Darrieux and Fernand Gravet are three of the chief causes of a projected French boycott which might have serious results.

The threat is that all French artistes working in films outside France may be boycotted from French cinemas, unless they make an equal number at home.

It would apply to players already working abroad as well as to new exports.

The French have suddenly realised that, at Hollywood's present rate of snapping up French stars, the French cinema will soon be mulcted of all its most valuable acting talent.—"Film Weekly".

"FEATHER YOUR NEST"

At The Excelsior

George Formby's third picture for A.T.P., the British producing organisation that gave him his first big film contract, entitled "Feather Your Nest," is currently being screened at the Excelsior Theatre.

The star, popular in the North for many years past, has now captured the fancy of the South after his performance in "No Limit!" and "Keep Your Seats Please," both of which proved record-breakers all over the country, and it seems certain that with his performance in this new production he will add further to the laurels he has already gained.

Formby's humour is definitely broad, but by no means can it be called elementary. Relying more on his outstanding personality in straightforward scenes, rather than on involved dialogue, he manages to get the most out of the many comedy situations presented to him, his unmistakable Lancashire accent and his inimitable ukulele strumming proving his greatest assets.

"Feather Your Nest" will be considered by many to be his best picture to date. George is presented as a rather dull-witted assistant in the recording room of a big gramophone studio. Just as he is hopeful of getting a five-bob rise, he breaks a master record made by a famous crooner. Without the increase he cannot marry Mary, pretty daughter of the "tough" proprietress of the local pub, and she, having persuaded him to make down payments on a house and furniture, suggests that the only way out of the trouble is for him to substitute a record of his own. He does, and it's from then on that the fun begins to be fast and furious.

Polly Ward is his leading lady in the film, and plays the part of Mary engagingly. Enid Stamp-Taylor is very capable as the wife of the crooner, who is portrayed by Val Rosing, whilst Dave Burnaby, Frederick Burtwell and Frank Perfitt are also outstanding in a good supporting cast.

William Beaudine directed and Basil Dean produced.

"Feather Your Nest" at the Excelsior this week.

MERVYN LEROY'S MOST DARING MOVIE

Comes To The New Empire

"They Won't Forget", a Mervyn LeRoy film production which aroused a tremendous amount of discussion at its previews and after its subsequent showings, is scheduled to open next week at the Strand Theatre.

Based upon the sensational Ward Greene novel "Death In The Deep South", this picture, presented by Warner Bros., has for its theme the question of whether or not an innocent man may be hurried to a murder conviction on circumstantial evidence—plus a spirit of hatred aroused by an evilly ambitious prosecutor who wants to win the case for the sake of personal publicity.

According to the story told by "They Won't Forget", the answer is "Yes". The movie is described as sensational in its daring, and in the performance of its players.

Claude Rains—always the thorough-going villain—plays the part of the unscrupulous district attorney and is said to outdo himself in earning the hatred of audiences.

Edward Norris, handsome young leading man, appears as a Northern school teacher in a Southern town, who is charged with the murder of one of his young pupils. His performance is described as winning and sympathetic.

Gloria Dickson a 20-year-old newcomer to the screen, who was discovered by LeRoy playing in a stage production for the Federal Theatre Project in Los Angeles, makes her first movie appearance as the teacher's faithful and undoubting wife. She is said to be headed for stardom.

Lana Turner, a Hollywood High School youngster of only 17, is seen briefly as the murder victim, and she, too, is said to be full of promise.

Otto Kruger, star of both stage and film, has the role of a Northern attorney who tries vainly to save the young teacher from conviction. Others with important parts include Allyn Joslyn, Linda Perry, Elisha Cook, Jr., Leonard Mudie and Clinton Rosemond.

'MY FIRST EXPERIENCE'

"I'll never forget my first experience with the camera. When I saw the result I felt I had wasted thirty years trying to learn to act. I was terrible. I overacted like a girl with her first date. My hands, held in front of my face, looked like a grizzly's paws."—Edna May Oliver.

THRILLING ROMANTIC DAYS LIVE AGAIN IN "UNDER THE RED ROBE"

At The Regal

All the thrills of those adventurous days when men dare all for love live again in "Under the Red Robe" an exciting, swashbuckling romance starring Conrad Veidt and Annabella, which opens on Friday, 17th Sept. A colourful and epic photoplay, the Twentieth Century-Fox release is based on the unforgettable story by Stanley J. Weyman, a best-seller for many years, and on the stage play by Edward Rose. In its current screen incarnation, it stands out as the greatest adventure of an adventurous era, and a magnificent romance that set a million hearts aflame. Combining the intrigue of "Richelieu" the romance of the "Scarlet Pimpernel," and the adventure of "The Three Musketeers," the picture tells a tale of scarlet intrigue that threatens a throne, with Conrad Veidt, acclaimed as one of the greatest actors Europe ever produced, as the dashing, audacious adventurer, Gil de Berault, whose sword strikes terror into the hearts of men, and whose smile brings love to the hearts of women. As the radiant and charming Lady Marguerite, rapturously in love and unaware that her ardour can destroy a throne Annabella more than fulfills the promise of her earlier screen appearance. The exciting new star you thrilled to in "Wings of the Morning" is even more exciting and thrilling in "Under the Red-Robe". The role of Richeleu, the hated, the revered, the courted, the feared, who conspired with the hearts and lives of lovers to become the power behind an empire, is played by Raymond Massey, noted actor of the British and American stage. As the headstrong cavalier, Gil de Berault, Conrad Veidt becomes involved in a duel with a young soldier, and to save himself from Richelieu's edict of death for duellists, he agrees to undertake a hazardous mission, the arrest of a dangerous enemy of the Cardinal, the Duke of Foix. Veidt gains an admittance to the Duke's castle, and is greeted by the Duchess, Sophie Stewart, and her sister-in-law, Annabella. Although they are at first suspicious, Veidt wins the confidence of the women, learns the whereabouts of the Duke and falls in love with Annabella. Events move swiftly to thrilling climax with the arrest of the Duke and the consequent estrangement of deciding to pay the death penalty rather than sacrifice the brother of the women he loves, the fearless swordsman returns to face Richelieu, which leads to a surprise ending to a memorable film of adventure and romance. Featured in the strong cast supporting Conrad Veidt and Annabella are Raymond Massey, Romney Brent, Sophie Stewart and Lawrence Grant. Robert T. Kane produced the New World picture, released by Twentieth Century-Fox, and Victor Seastrom directed.

"Under The Red Robe" with Conrad Veidt and Annabella at the Regal.

R. K. O. RADIO SCORES

At International Competition

The R.K.O. Radio Pictures have earned Awards mentioned against each at the "International Film Competition"—Venice:—

VICTORIA THE GREAT—A Cup presented for the best foreign film

WINTERSET—Best photography Award.

DISNEY CARTOONS—Best short and artistic Award.

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Exclusive official motion pictures of the world's Heavyweight championship, James J. Braddock World's Champion and Joe Louis, Detroit's sensational brown bomber the most discussed fistic encounter in the history of boxing round by round—"The film is strikingly clear with tense moments shown so vividly that they can easily be followed, and the slow motion camera of the two outstanding incidents serves to add details of manoeuvring."

EDWARD HORTON IN "OH, DOCTOR!"

At The Capitol

To-day, Saturday, 18th September marks the opening of Universal's "Oh, Doctor!", starring Edward Everett Horton at the Capitol Theatre. The picture is an adaptation of Harry Leon Wilson's humorous novel of the same name and presents the inimitable Horton in the role of the chief character, Ned Billop, a hypochondriac who sells his birth-right for a mess of pills. He lives to regret the bargain and then regains his heritage by methods which, although highly amusing, are dangerous and thrilling. Wilson's novel and the screen version present the chief character as a man found of his ailments, who hasn't the money to indulge in all the fancy phases of it. He's due to come into a million dollars in six months, but is certain he'll die before he can enjoy it. In order to make his last few days a delight on earth, he sells his coming fortune to a bang of sharpers, on condition they advance him money with which to indulge his desires. The fun begins when Horton, falling in love tries to impress his sweetheart with a series of daredevil, breath-taking and neck risking stunts which almost cause the crooks to die of heart-failure. The cast includes Donrue Leighton, William Hall, Eve Arden, Thurston Hall, Catharine Douset and William Demarest.

"They Won't Forget" at the New Empire.

"Oh, Doctor!" at the Capitol this week.

(Continued from Col. 3)

leave for a change. Kamlesh Kumari, Chandravati, Uma Devi and other players are all eagerly waiting for the Chief's orders to attend the shootings.

"Anath Ashram"—has been accorded quite a cordial reception everywhere it has been released. Uma has earned for herself again the cheers of tens of thousands of her fans. Nazmal, Jagdish, Nawab and Nemo have also been acclaimed by the audience everywhere as artistes of First Order.

"Vidyapati" Director Devaki Bose has finished nearly three-fourth of "Vidyapati" in the mean time.

One of the most touching scenes was shot last week, in a portion of the royal apartment where the queen (Chhya Devi) was seen attending on the king (Prithviraj and Durgadas respectively) who was lying ill in his bed. The king who eventually failed to conceal his emotions, lost all hopes, to win the heart of the lady whom he loved so deeply.

She was bitterly sorry for her actions, felt deeply for the king, but alas, she was so helpless! With the exit of the queen, approached 'Anuradha' (Kanan Devi) who tried to console the king with these words, "When love cries for reciprocation, it always ends in misery. But he is the happiest man who loves for the sake of love, without yearning for any return."

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15,000 Kisans Meet Orissa Premier

DEMAND MORATORIUM

Five Thousand Meetings Held On Kisan Day All Over India

(Issued by All-India Kisan Sabha)

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed in Cuttak on September 1—the Kisan Day when more than 15,000 Kisans, dressed in tattered and shabby clothes, many of whom had come down on foot from distant villages, marched on a mammoth procession, about a mile and half long, carrying the national flags and red flags inscribed with hammer and sickle and shouting slogans of "Down with Imperialism", "Abolish Landlordism" etc. through the crowded streets of the capital of the province.

Sjt. Courang Das, Secretary, Cuttak Dt. Kisan Sangha read the memorial, demanding 50 per cent reduction in rents, moratorium on debts, permanent solution of flood problems, immediate measures to stop Zamindars' oppression, amendment of Tenancy Laws, etc. In reply the Congress Premier said "Peasants should be the real owners of the soil they till and they should have full rights over the produce of the trees and the tanks of the land." He promised to penalise illegal exactions by law. After the Minister left, Sris Mohan Das Malati Choudhary, Mr. Naba Chaudhary and others addressed the vast meeting. Resolutions were passed, reiterating their demands and asking the peasants to organise the Kisan Sabhas and join the Congress to free it from the influence of the reactionaries. Similar meetings were held at hundreds of towns and villages of Orissa on the Kisan Day.

Kisan Day In Bihar

More than 20,000 Kisans assembled at Gaya and carrying national and red flags paraded in a huge procession through the city. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and Yadunandan Sarma speaking at the mammoth meeting in the evening thundered against the oppression of the Zamindars and warned the Congress Ministers of serious agrarian discontent if the Congress pledges were not implemented without delay.

The reports of the Kisan Day celebration show that Kisans numbering about 5,000 attended many village meetings, about 15,000 attended many Thana meetings and in all about 2,000 meetings are estimated to have been held in the whole of the province.

These extraordinary demonstrations following closely in the wake of the Kisans' march to the Assembly have electrified the Congress M.L.A.'s and authorities in the province. The Kisan Sabha now intends to stage meetings of 50,000 Kisans in each constituency to urge the Congress representatives to fight for their demands or resign from the Assembly. Another mighty demonstration will be organised when the Agrarian Bill will be placed before the Assembly.

Stay Rent Suits

In view of the proximity of 20th September (30th of Bhadon) which is the last date for filing Tamadi (rent) suits, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati the President of the Behar Kisan Sabha has issued a public appeal for the stay of all these suits at the present juncture. He says:—

Kisan Day In C. P.

In the Nagpur and Wardha district the Kisan Day was observed at the following places: Vadoda, Gumathala, Parshioni, Tekadi, Hingana, Besa, Kuhi, Paonar, Bela, Katol, Khairi etc. Resolutions condemning the recent agitation carried by the Malgzars for prompt realisation of the rent fixing the rate of interest at 12 per cent • another reactionary measure of the same nature, were passed. Also resolutions about the immediate demands of the Kisans e.g. reduction of rent and revenue by 50 per cent. moratorium of all previous debt till its total abolition abolishing the Mourushi system and about other local matters, were also passed and copies of these resolutions were sent to the Ministry for consideration and action. The Katol Kisan Sabha passed also a resolution condemning the High Court Bar for its reactionary advice for the Government for rescinding Debt-conciliation Act as it amounted to expropriation. Taking advantage of the Kisan Day new village Kisan Sabhas have been formed, and the work has received a great momentum by the vigorous propaganda, launched all over the district.

Kisan Day In Andhra

The Andhra Kisan Marchers reached Bezwada the headquarters of the Provincial Kisan Sabha on the Kisan Day and the president of the Dt. Congress Committee presided over the meeting. The marchers are now touring in Guntur and will reach Madras in the beginning of October.

Kisan Day In Tamil Nad

The Central demonstration in the province was held at Madras under the presidentship of the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. A. K. Rao and even the Hon. Mr. Ramdas associated himself with our minimum demands. The South Indian Federation of peasants and workers and the Tamil Nad, C.S.P. co-operated in securing success of the celebration.

In all about 5,000 meetings were held on the Kisan Day in the towns (including Anantpur, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Calicut, and Kotayam) and villages of Andhra Tamil Nad and Malabar

Kisan Day In Bengal

A passionate appeal to unite and strengthen themselves irrespective of their caste and creeds with a view to improve their economic and social position was made to the peasants of Bengal by several speakers at a largely attended public meeting held at Albert Hall on September I in celebration of the All-India Kisan day.

Similar meetings were held throughout the length and breadth of Bengal on the Kisan Day.

Kisan Day In U. P.

The Kisan Day was observed at Barvasagar, Varagon, Ranka, Talthivites, Khelar, etc. in Jhansi district and hundreds of other villages in other districts of the United Provinces. About 7,000 Kisans attended the meeting held in the village of Milki Ashram in Balli District when Comrades Rustan Satin, Krishna Swamy of Agra and Viswanath Prasad addressed the vast gathering. The meeting passed resolution demanding abolition of Zamindari system without compensation and incorporating numerous demands of the Kisans. By another resolution the Government was urged to give immediate relief to the flood stricken areas.

Many district and divisional Kisan conferences have been recently held in various parts of this province. In Basti 15,000 peasant sfrom the flooded area marched to the Collector's office on 27th August and the Collector promised to redress their grievances.

Kisan Day In Bombay

Public meetings were held on the Kisan Day in the city of Bombay, several villages of Panchmahal and Kaira District in Gujerat in Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Nasik Districts in Maharashtra and Belgaum in Karnatak. Resolutions were adopted at all the meetings reiterating the peasants' demands and urging the Congress Ministers to implement the election pledges especially with reference to the reduction of rent and revenue and the declaration of moratorium without delay.

About 15,000 peasants attended Sangamner and Akola peasant conference that was held at Pangari on 5th September under the presidentship of Senapati Bapat. Resolutions emphasising the peasants' demands regarding land revenue, moratorium etc were adopted amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The Conference also resolved to support the peasant marchers to the Legislative Assembly organised under the auspices of the local Congress Committee.

Maharashtra Peasants March On Assembly

About 3000 peasants, most of whom marched about 70 miles on foot from Ghargaon repaired to the Assembly Hall at Poona carrying National and Red Flag and shouting "Reduce Land Revenue" and "Declare Moratorium" on the 13th September. Comrade Bhajagi Kulkarni read the peasants' memorial emphasising the demands.

Ranga's Tour In Punjab

Prof. Ranga made a whirlwind tour in JJullunder District on 4th and 5th September. He spoke in 10 villages and addressed 20,000 Kisans. Jullunder City honoured the Kisan president by organising a mammoth meeting of about 15,000 people who listened to his exposition of the Kisans problems. Three more Kisan workers including Comrade Mangal Singh and Mohindar Singh have been arrested under section 124A in connection with the alleged seditious speeches delivered by them at Kisans meetings held at Lidharkalan and other places.

INDIANS IN JAPAN

World Education Conference

(From A Special Correspondent)

KOBE, (By Mail).

On 12th July an impressive wedding ceremony was conducted at the India Club, Kobe. The bride and bridegroom being Miss Shirin M. Vellani, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Vellani and Masumally M. Hirji, 27, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hirji.

The service was performed according to Muslim rites.

In the evening a grand social function was arranged at the Tor Hotel, Kobe, when R. R. Saksena, Indian Trade Commissioner at Osaka, proposed the toast of the newly-weds wishing them happiness and prosperity. This being the first Indian marriage in Kobe, the function was attended by some 500 guests both Indian and Japanese.

On the invitation of the Japan Amateur Wrestling Association, a party of American wrestlers headed by Captain Emilio Bruno has arrived here along with two other separate parties of swimmers and field and track men.

Captain Bruno is the National light-weight champion in the United States and Captain Eiichi Kazama of the Japanese team is the Japanese champion in the same class. The exhibition bouts in Tokyo seem to be one of the best wrestling matches ever arranged in the world.

An entertaining and interesting music and magic programme was given by Messrs. P. C. Sorcar and G. Masu—at the Gopurapuji Temple, Kobe.

Several members of the Indian National Committee of Japan and the Federation of Buddhist Associations of Kobe were present on the occasion.

A reception was held in honour of Seth Lalchand Watanmal, one of the leading merchants of China and Japan, at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce.

More than 100 prominent Indians of Kobe were present including Mr. Maganlal, President of the Indian Silk Merchants' Association, Kobe; Mr. Sahay, President of the Indian National Committee of Japan, and several others.

Mr. Sahay, President of the Indian National Committee of Japan, commenting upon the forthcoming session of the "World Education Conference" writes:

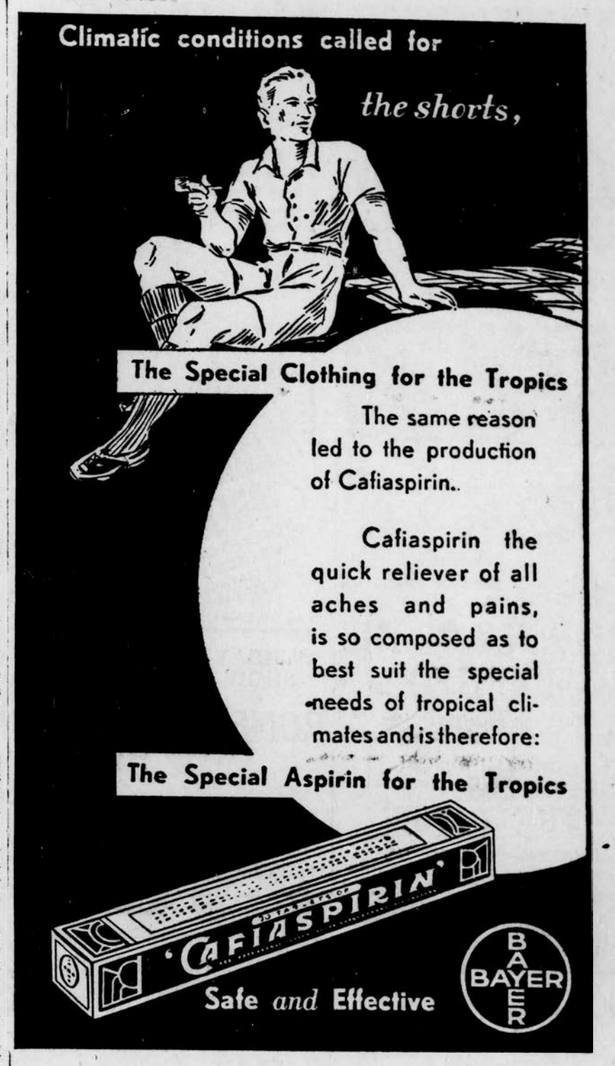
"A great nation and the advanced country needs very little effort to acquaint the world with its problems. It is the neglected helpless, forgotten and forbidden country like India that needs unusual efforts to make the world understand our problems. It is such unofficial ambassadors, which the present delegation mostly consists of, as can render this service to the cause of our country. There is a good deal to know, for us Indians, in the system of education of Japan and India will be enormously benefited, if the Indian delegates return home well acquainted with the history of the development of education in this country."

Dental Hygiene In India

Dental care is one of the major aspects of personal hygiene and its neglect leads to the gravest consequences.

In India dental hygiene has always received particular attention. One of the commonest morning sights is that of the peasant attending to his teeth with a babool twig. He seems oblivious of the passage of time, works away quite philosophically, and is never in a hurry to finish. Westerners may scoff, but they can profitably follow his example.

Most dental trouble can be avoided by regular and thorough cleaning of the teeth. Use a stiff tooth brush and a good tooth powder and clean your teeth after every meal. Powder is preferable to other cleansing agents since it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that does the actual cleaning. But be sure the powder you use is a fine one like Dr. Lyon's tooth powder; never use harsh, gritty powders which will injure the enamel of your teeth. Renew your tooth brush as soon as the bristles start to lose their stiffness and brush your teeth behind as well as in front, forcing the bristles into the crevices between your teeth, where decay usually starts.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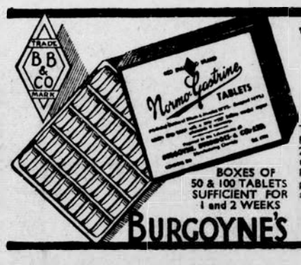

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13-8-37. EMPIRE—DELHI.

(2) "Gulbadan going well. Extended despite Zambo. Congratulations."
16-9-37. CROWN—MULTAN.

(3) 'Gulbadan successful against Jaminkachand Desires. Appreciated all classes."
4-9-37. CHITRA—BENARES.

(4) "Gulbadan entered fourth week opposition. Anathashram Awakening."
4-9-37. EMPIRE—DELHI.

(5) "Gulbadan released. Stupendous success. Plot, Delhi War Scenes highly appreciated."
4-9-37. PICTURE HOUSE—KARACHI.

(6) "Congratulations Gulbadan. Extended third week. Peshawar."
9-9-37. EMPIRE—LAHORE.

(7) "Gulbadan released. Terrible Rush. Appreciated by all."
13-9-37. CENTRAL—CAWNPORE.

(8) "Gulbadan released. Great Success. War scenes, locations dialogues highly appreciated, Congratulations."
13-9-37. UDESHY—CALCUTTA.

* *

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MERCHANT KIDNAPPED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHANSI, September 13.

According to a message received from Murar, sensational American methods for kidnapping wealthy persons for big ransoms were employed by some youths, who attired in modern dress and equipped with fire-arms, forcibly kidnapped a wealthy merchant and removed him to an unknown destination in broad daylight, while he was coming out of a temple after prayers.

Hearing the shrieks of the merchant a scout who was performing the first aid on a injured person chased the culprits along with some persons and managed to capture one of them with some ammunition.

The rest fled away and they are still at large with the merchant. The police are making vigorous investigation. No clue has been found out so far. It is further understood, adds the message that the relatives of the merchant have received a letter from the culprits demanding a big ransom as a prize for the merchant's liberty.

INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH

(Continued from page 6)

ganese ores which is railed to Tatanagar and Kulti for use in iron and steel industry, practically all the ores raised in the province are exported. Formerly India had to compete only with Russia and Brazil in the manganese markets abroad but now several other countries like South Africa, Egypt and China have placed their ores in the markets at reduced rates. India can only compete successfully with these countries if she reduces her cost of production of manganese ores. Further reduction in the rate of railway freight from the mines to the Indian Ports will go a long way in improving the export trade in manganese.

Indian manganese industry is closely linked with iron and steel industry of the world. Prosperous years for the Indian manganese industry had been when there was a high production of iron and steel. Further international peace and wars also have their effect on the Indian manganese industry. The industry flourishes when no restrictions are put on its export trade. Before and after the Great War the annual exports averaged 694,283 tons and 681,972 tons respectively while during the war they averaged only 491,558 tons. During 1914 to 1918 the manganese ores, which are so important to iron and steel industries were not allowed to be exported to the enemy countries. This resulted in the accumulation of over 300,000 tons of stock in India. The industry cannot flourish if it wants to thrive only on its export trade particularly at a time when war clouds are visible both in the West and the Far East. If iron and steel and ferromanganese industries are started in the province the present fluctuating condition of the manganese industry can be improved to a considerable extent by a steady consumption of the ores in the province. The question of manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-manganese in the province therefore deserves serious consideration of the C. P. Government.

(To be continued.)

M. Krylenko, Soviet Commissar of Justice, has been relieved of his duties. Mr. Antonov Ovseyenko has been appointed to replace him.

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Travelling Allowance Expenditure

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U. P. CABINET'S INSTRUCTIONS

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

In the course of a communication to all the departments, the United Provinces Government have laid down their policy regarding the travelling allowances expenditure of the Government in order to see that the strictest economy is effected during the year.

The Government say they have requested the Accountant-General of the Province to expand his scrutiny and audit the travelling allowance bills and not to confine his attention merely to seeing that the claims are in order. The Accountant-General is being asked to report to Government all cases where the former is not satisfied that tours and transfers were necessary and were economically planned

The Government say that they are also scrutinising the existing rates of travelling allowance to see whether in some cases they are not a source of profit. They, however, emphasise, "Any reductions in the rates are likely to be small, and I am to assure you that special care will be taken to ensure that such reductions as are made will accord with the principle that an officer travelling on necessary Government duty should be adequately reimbursed for his unavoidable out-of-pocket expenses." The Government add, "I am to emphasise the fact that whatever economy can be effected in T. A. charges will to that extent obviate the necessity of drastic and more embarrassing cuts in other directions."

The Government say, quoting the figure of 45 lakhs being the total travelling allowance bill of the Province, that they feel that this admits of substantial reduction and that much can be accomplished in this direction by the exercise of closer control over this expenditure. They have reason to believe that many unnecessary journeys on tour are undertaken owing either to the desire of touring officers to return frequently to headquarters or to an uneconomical arrangement of their tour programmes. Tour programmes often are not thought out well ahead and efforts are not always made to visit all stations lying in the same direction, which require to be visited, in the course of a single tour. Meetings and conferences of officers should be reduced to the minimum demanded by administrative needs and should not, without the previous approval of the Government, be convened at a hill station during the recess period except when the conference or meeting involves no expenditure to Government as in the case of a conference of officers all of whom are recessing or stationed on duty at the hill station.

The communication then refers to the tendency on the part of officers to perform journeys by a motor vehicle where a journey by rail would serve the purpose equally well and be far less expensive to the Government and on many such occasions road milage has been claimed for reasons which scarcely justify the journey by road. "Frequently road milage is claimed on the ground that the journey was performed by road instead of the rail in order to save Government time. Occasionally this may be the case but, as a rule, travelling by train would be equally convenient to the officer and equally economical in time. Even if the road journey takes less time, it does not follow "ipso facto" that there is corresponding gain to Government. Road milage should be allowed for a road journey only in very exceptional cases. There has also been a very undesirable growth in the practice of making road journeys by a motor vehicle and returning to headquarters the same day."

Proceeding, the Government refer to the cases of unnecessary transfers of officers from long distance when local arrangements or the transfer of an officer from a neighbouring district would have met the exigencies of the public service. The Government desire that all authorities empowered to direct postings of officers should, before ordering the transfer of any officer, consider in each case whether the proposed transfer is not really avoidable, and if a transfer is unavoidable, whether expenditure can be saved by directing the officer's transfer to some other place or alternatively by transferring some other officer to the vacant post.

The Government also desire strict enforcement of the rule relating to non-payment of allowances in cases of transfers by request of the officers concerned. "The Government wish to enlist the co-operation of all controlling authorities in this attempt to reduce travelling allowance charges by carefully scrutinising their own tour programmes and travelling allowance bills and those of the officers whose travelling allowance is controlled by them."

STATES' ACCESSION TO FEDERATION

Standing Committee Of 40 States Confabulating

INDORE, Sept. 17.

The Standing Committee of the Central India and other States group comprising about 40 States has been holding meetings in Dewas (Junior) since Monday last.

The Committee adopted a draft constitution now to be placed before the whole group for final sanction. The Committee is now engaged in collating replies from more than 30 States regarding accession to Federation and preparing certain further recommendations to the States concerned.

It expects to finish deliberations on Saturday.

Diwans and Ministers attending the meeting including Col. Zorawarsing from Panna, Messrs. M. C. Sharma Shah Nanaklal, V. M. Pawar, Acheylal and Rai Bahadur Sardar Singh from Charkhari Partabgarh Dewas junior, Sarila and Ajaigarh respectively.—A.P.

WOMEN WANT SEATS IN LORDS

Bid For Best Posts Of Public Life In Britain

Women's organisations are getting together to make a bid for the best posts in public life, says the "Sunday Chronicle" in mail week.

If the drive they are planning is successful every barrier that prevents women from taking a "plum" job in politics, law, or the Civil Service will be broken down.

Women will then only have to prove themselves worthy of holding such jobs.

Miss Florence Underwood, secretary of the Women's Freedom League, told the "Sunday Chronicle" of the immediate aims of her society..

"First we want women stipendiary magistrates and judges," she said.

"Stipendiary magistrates have to be barristers with five years' experience in the courts. There are women with that experience.

In House Of Lords

"Women should be admitted to the colonial and diplomatic services, and the Church."

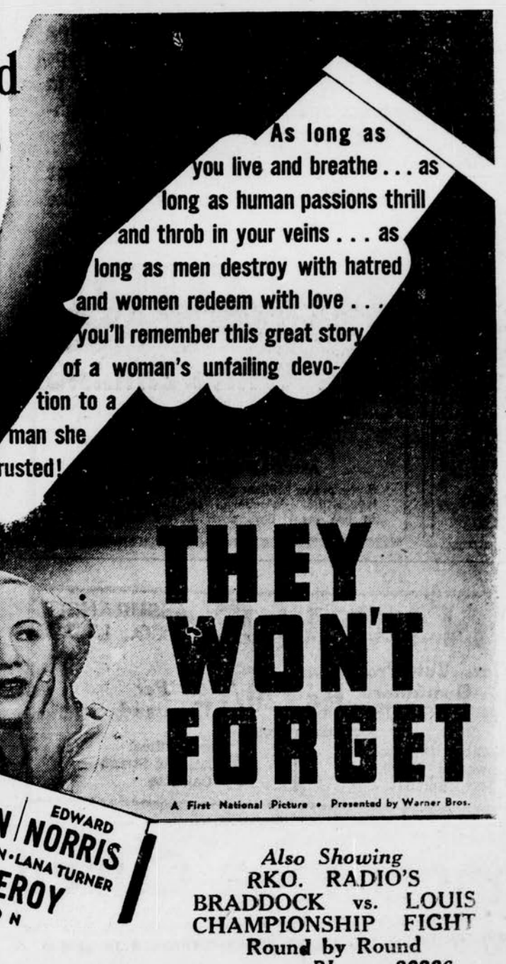
A scheme to help women fight parliamentary elections will be put forward at a conference of women's organisations to be held in London in October.

The Women's Freedom League also wants the House of Lords open to women.

NEW EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"My husband couldn't do a thing like *that!*"


As long as you live and breathe . . . as long as human passions thrill and throb in your veins . . . as long as men destroy with hatred and women redeem with love . . . you'll remember this great story of a woman's unfailing devotion to a man she trusted!
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Wanted Reorganisation Of Public Health Department

ANOMALOUS POSITION OF HAFFKINE INSTITUTE MUST BE ENDED

The following is the continuation of the Memorandum from the representatives of the Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, the Medical Association, Bombay North, and the Bombay Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society Bombay, to Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health in the Government of Bombay.

The first three instalments appeared in the issues of the "Chronicle", dated September 1, 2 and 3.

(J) INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

We would also like to draw your attention to para 8, under part IB of the said Government of India Resolution No. 205, under which the Provinces are now "under no statutory obligation to employ members of the Indian Medical Department". There are 11 posts at present on the schedule, carrying graded salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 p.m. and the holders of the posts also draw several allowances. Quite a large number of the present incumbents of these posts hold no University qualifications. We would urge you to ask the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to take back as many of these officers as he can, as early as possible. We would still further urge you to stop all further recruitment to these posts, and to create in their places an appropriate number of posts in the Bombay Medical Service for the appointment of qualified medical practitioners.

3. THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(a) Re-organization of the department

We also wish to invite your attention to a matter of most vital and immediate importance to the Province, i.e., the re-organization of the Public Health Department, with a view to enable it to meet the needs of the Province. So far, the curative side of medicine has monopolised the attention both of the public and of the Government, as also the Lion's share of the grants. The preventive side of the Public Health Department proper has been much neglected and it has almost become a scandal. It is well-known how epidemics rage in the Province from time to time in spite of the best efforts of the very small body of excellent men and their very limited resources, which constitute the present Public Health Department. Modern outlook requires a different handling of the matter since modern science renders preventive efforts far more effective. Curative medicine could to a large extent be left to private initiative and, as we have recommended, should be largely organized on voluntary basis; but the public Health work can be organized only as an important charge and function of the State.

First and foremost, the department is not adequately staffed. Few districts and municipalities have medical officers of health. It is a matter of the most urgent importance that each district and each principal municipality should have a fully trained whole-time medical officer of health with adequate subordinate staff. We should like to draw your attention to the excellent progress made in this direction in the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, the United Provinces and also in Bengal. Some means must be found for making good this serious deficiency of this Province. It is equally important that all the medical officers of Health, no matter by whom paid, should be on one cadre, and under the direct control of the Director of Public Health. The Department of Public Health can function efficiently only if it works as a well-organised army, the central organization controlling all forces.

Along with the engagement of an adequate number of medical officers of health for districts and municipalities, there is the question of the re-organization of the work of the department as a whole. The present practice of allotting Assistant Directors of the Public Health Department to different parts of the Presidency is very undesirable. Each man is expected to look after every need of that particular area. In these days of specialization, it would certainly give better results if the Assistant Directors are all absorbed into a centralized organization and each individual made responsible for a particular division of work of the department. These divisions of work could be roughly summarized under the following heads:—

1. Epidemiology and vital statistics.
2. Malaria.
3. Plague and cholera.
4. Maternal and child welfare.
5. Food and nutrition.
6. Propaganda and education.

Unless the department of public health is re-organized and strengthened in its personnel, and the department allotted adequate funds, we are firmly convinced, it cannot render the service which the community must expect of it and which it renders in all, progressive countries of the World.

The paucity of the personnel at present employed in the department of Public Health will be seen from the following figures for the year 1932 (when Sind was included in the Presidency), for a population of 26,700,000 persons, in 206 towns and 26,500 villages:—

1.	District medical officers of Health for 29 districts ..	3
2.	Total medical men employed in the department .	12
3.	Total employed by the 63 municipalities	17
4.	Total employed by 550 sanitary committees or village panchayats	0
5.	Vaccinators, permanent ..	2
6	Municipal sanitary inspectors	89
7.	Temporary medical staff on malaria and epidemic duties	50

All this re-organization of the functions of the Public Health Department will no doubt need a considerable outlay of money every year. Only a small part of this expenditure can be met out of local funds. Public Health should be one of the first charges on the Provincial revenue and there is no other way of meeting this expenditure; except perhaps to some extent by levying local cess for Public Health purpose.

(b) The Haffkine Institute.

The present position of the Haffkine Institute is anomalous and works to the great detriment of the public health organization of the Province. This Institute is the only public health laboratory of any consequence in the Province, but under the present arrangements its services are denied to the Public Health Department for field work. The Public Health Department has no other organization at its disposal, with the result that epidemics in the Presidency go absolutely uninvestigated. It is a matter of great regret that since the epidemiology of plague was studied, no epidemiological survey of any kind has been taken up in this Presidency. Cholera is our annual visitor in certain areas. Filariasis is rampant in certain parts of the Presidency. Lookworm disease is pretty endemic in certain areas of Gujerat, and still the Institute which has the facilities for taking up these investigations is not able to do so for lack of funds and for lack of contact with field work. The Institute has so far failed to undertake field work because it is at present controlled by the Surgeon-General, an officer with a purely curative outlook in medicine in view of his long association with purely medical relief work, and almost entirely divorced from public health work. The development of the Institute in the right direction has thereby been hampered and even prevented. We hope that a proper use will be made of this excellent Institution in the Presidency, and that Research workers will be encouraged to come forward to take up investigations at the Haffkine Institute in the same way as at other research institutions in England or the Continent and America. On the transfer of the Haffkine Institute to the Health Department, its Director could with advantage be employed to re-organize the laboratory side of the public health department.

We are strongly of opinion that the Haffkine Institute should be provincialised, and the Government if India informed to that effect. The continued growth of an organization like this depends on local effort and this should be given full sway.

(c) Manufacture of Sera

We are strongly of opinion that sera should be manufactured at the Haffkine Institute, where ample facilities exist for the purpose. At present sera come in large quantities from abroad and to some extent from Calcutta. If sera could be made from bacteria of local strains, their potency will be greater and the curative effect much better. We therefore hope that this question will receive the very early attention of Government. Though it would necessitate some initial outlay, it would ultimately be a paying proposition. The local manufacture of sera would enable the Government and other hospitals to obtain sera of reliable potency and quality at cheap rates, thus enabling the hospitals and the medical profession either to save on the cost of sera, or to use them for a much larger number of patients for the same cost.

(d) Control of the sale of drugs and biological products

While on the subject of the Haffkine Institute and the manufacture of sera, there is another subject to which we would like Government to pay earnest attention, viz., the control over drugs and biological products. This Institute has already a pharmacological department. This, if developed, can form an excellent nucleus for the testing of drugs, and particularly of biological products. It is a matter of great regret to the profession, that while useless drugs of no potency, nay even harmful drugs find their way into the market, Government have taken no steps yet to control such trade. The first essential necessity for it is a well equipped pharmacological department. We trust the one at the Haffkine Institute will be developed soon, and that effective steps will be taken early for the control of the Drug Traffic. Such a department will serve another useful purpose. The control of the sale of drugs, etc., is sure to give an impetus to local manufacturers. Such manufacture would be helped by a central pharmacological laboratory, such as at the Haffkine Institute in standardising preparations for the manufacturers and thus enabling them to produce products of reliable strength while it would be too expensive for each manufacturer to equip an elaborate scientific laboratory of his own.

We likewise hope that the Ministry will adopt an active policy in encouraging the manufacture of drugs, and alcoholic preparations, as well as metal and glass equipment and instruments for hospitals, so that in case of war, which is looming large on the horizon, the country may not have to pass through difficult times as happened during the last Great War.

(e) PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD

For the proper co-ordination of work between the medical and health departments, we would request the appointment of a Public Health Board with the Minister of the Health as President, the other members being the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of health the Surgeon-General or the officer to be appointed in his place, the Director of Public Health, the Director of the Haffkine Institute, as ex-officio members, and 7 other members, viz., one representative of the legislature, one representative from each of the four divisions of the Province, including the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, and two representatives of the medical profession. It is also necessary to constitute local Health Committees for each district to ensure co-operation between the medical, health and other departments. Much active propaganda would need to be done if the health and the state of nutrition of our people are to improve. Unless therefore there is much activity in the Public Health Department there will not be much hope of relief to the people.

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ZONE TICKETS ON G. I. P. RY.

"Concession" Appreciated By Public

A meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on September 2.

Since the last meeting it had been ascertained that the complaint received from the Municipal Corporation regarding inconvenience to passengers at Dockyard Road Station arose because of the unsuitable location of a direction notice board. The notice board has now been placed in a suitable position.

Figures relating to the scale of zone tickets were placed before the Committee. During Christmas 1935, tickets for one zone only were sold; the zone was north of Itarsi (excluding the Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Kotah sections) covering 1508 miles, and 12,125 tickets were sold at a price of Rs. 10 each. For later occasions the railway was split up into four zones, each approximately 900 miles long. The price of each zone ticket was Rs. 7-8-0 for an adult and Rs. 4 for a child. In addition, "Travel as you please" tickets covering the whole railway were issued at Rs. 27/8 per adult and Rs. 15 per child. The number of tickets sold and the earnings therefrom were as follows:—

		No. of Zone Tickets. Adult.	Child.	"Travel as you please" Tickets. Adult	Child.	Earnings. Rs.
Divali,	1936	24,991	2,458	219	10	2,78,437
Xmas,	1936	50,737	2,764	875	43	4,16,291
Easter,	1937	53,647	2,336	974	52	4,39,262

The net earnings of the Railway did not improve to this extent as the sale of ordinary Third class tickets fell during these periods and the additional traffic caused an increase in working expenses.

The introduction of zone tickets had, however, been profitable to the Railway and the concession had been appreciated by the public.

Week-end tickets to Nasik, Deolali, Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Bhamburda, Poona, Neral (Metheran) were at present issued from Fridays up to mid-night on Sundays. A member suggested that if Monday was a public holiday, these tickets should be issued up to 12 noon on Monday. The Committee were of opinion that this concession would increase railway revenue and it was decided to grant it.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Pt. Jawaharlal And Baroda Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent's information regarding the civil address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru published in to-day's issue, is based upon a misunderstanding. The Baroda Corporation had passed a resolution by majority to seek Government permission to present an address. As the Vice-President of the Baroda Municipality, I led the deputation to the Dewan. He pointed out that under the law, he had no right either to permit or to refuse such a permission. This is, doubtless, the correct legal position under the existing law. The rule is absolute in Baroda in that respect. You will thus please see that there was no question of a ban on the part of the Government, in the case of the distinguished visitor, as reported in your paper.—Yours etc.,

AMRIT S. PRADHAN,
Vice-President Baroda Municipality.

Baroda, Sept. 15.

University For Gujarat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—That a separate University for Gujarat is an urgent necessity does not require detailed discussion because it has been discussed fully years back: a dire necessity has been found and a decision has been arrived at to that end by the leading educationists and publicists for years past. The Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, the Gujarat Mandal, the Sansad and many other public institutions have declared their final opinion to have the University. The Gaekwar Sarkar Saheb had also moved into the matter. But God alone knows how the matter has not progressed till then. It is nearly more than a decade that the question was raised and discussed. Sjt. Anand Shanker Dhruve, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and a few others had discussed the matter then. It is high time now that the question was reopened and problem solved as soon as possible.

We are far ahead now. Our needs have increased and the necessity to cope with the situation is greater still. Ahmedabad can now boast of a few more colleges than it had a decade back. And with the passing of time more colleges are sure to see light. And having a University of her own Gujarat is bound to progress with more rapidity. The cultural side of Gujarat will have better and higher prospects to shine forth. I trust and earnestly Sir, that eminent educationists will now positively move into the matter. Now the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will, I hope, be more vigilant in this direction. With his vast influence I am sure, the problem will be solved more easily.—Yours etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Ratan House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Girgaum, Bombay,
September, 17.

Free And Compulsory Primary Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Legislative Assembly of Bombay will soon have to consider the question of introducing free and compulsory Primary education in villages. The children of cultivators and labourers are required to look after the cattle of their guardians or of others for hire, while those of artisans help them in their trades. When attendance at school is made compulsory the cultivators and some artisans will find it very inconvenient to carry on their occupations. To avoid this difficulty I propose the following scheme for consideration at the Assembly meeting:—

The agriculturists generally require the services of their children for about six hours in the day. In the Konkan the children look after the cattle from 6 or 7 a.m. to 9 or 10 a.m. and again from 2 or 3 p.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. according to the varying seasons. In other places the time may be different. Besides the children of cultivators and labourers there are in the Konkan and Gujrath many children of fishermen who seldom attend any school. They are not much required to help their guardians and therefore, compulsion in their case will not be considered oppressive.

My proposal is that the existing primary schools should be continued as they are and permitted to teach the regular course of studies as at present or in an altered and more useful form, receiving fees from the students. For the children of agriculturists, artisans and generally of the backward classes fresh half-day and night classes should be opened on a different model and entrusted to special teachers. The new classes can generally meet in the existing primary schools buildings but where such accommodation will not be available or where no schools exist at present, convenient houses can be easily secured at moderate rents. The Konkan half-day classes can meet for three hours after 10 or 11 a.m. and again at night after 7 or 8 p.m. for two hours. In Gujarath, Deccan and other places the time may be settled according to local circumstances. Small children will attend only the day classes, while grown up boys and even day labourers can attend the night classes. Where several small villages are in close proximity, only one class will sufficient for two or three villages. Special books containing matter useful to the children attending these classes will have to be written. Small children must be compelled to attend the night classes after finishing their course of studies in the day classes to complete the full course that will be settled. The Bombay Primary Education Act will have to be amended in this connection.

I may relate here my experience in regard to a class for cowherds which I had opened in the village of Avas in the Alibaug Taluka of the Kolaba District in 1913. At the end of the first month there were 39 students on the roll. The class met at mid-day for three hours and again at night for two hours School books, paper, pencils and slates were supplied free and no fee was charged. After a few months I requested the Educational Department to take charge of the class. My request was granted and a qualified teacher was appointed to teach the class with an extra allowance for light at night. The class went on well for six years, when I was called away to Uran on special business. When I was at Avas, I used to go to the boys' houses and induce their guardians to send them to the class. At times I even mixed with the boys in the fields and explained to them the advantages of education. It may be mentioned here that when the boys are out in the fields, they enjoy plenty of fresh air and play various games. There being no one in the village to do my work, and I being kept away long, the attendance of students in the class generally fell, and the class was finally closed. Compulsion would have saved the class, and the majority of the cultivators and labourers of Avas would have enjoyed the blessings of education.

The difficult problem of imparting education in Villages of India can be solved by a useful method herein above mentioned. I hope the proper authorities will pay due attention to my aforesaid suggestions made in the interests of the Agriculturists and the diffusion of Primary Education amongst their boys.—Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Our Public Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is observed that the Public Services Commission of various Provinces in India, when advertising for appointments to be filled in the various Departments Government, usually insert a clause—always in italics—*that any attempt, direct or indirect to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the Candidate.*

2. This penalty on the candidate appears to be only one-sided. There is no penalty on those relatives, friends, patrons or other persons of influence, who attempt to influence the Chairman, or any Member of the Commission.

3. Now it is a fact, though not openly acknowledged, that with conditions at present obtaining and with a dearth of suitable appointments for ambitious young men and women, some kind of influence, direct or indirect, is always brought to bear on those responsible for the selection of candidates. In fact without such an influence, it is practically impossible to secure any appointment on the strength of merits alone.

4. As the present Congress Government is determined to root out bribery, corruption, illegal gratification, etc. in public services, as is evident from a recent circular, it appears desirable that some penalty should be imposed on friends, relatives or other persons who try to influence the Commission, directly or indirectly

5. The Public Services Commission are advisory in their functions and have no executive authority. The only penalty that can be imposed on such relatives, friends, etc. is Publicity. Every three or six months, the Commissioner should publish names of such persons who directly or indirectly try to influence them in connection with appointments filled in during the period.—Yours, etc.

'DISSATISFIED.'

POINTS FROM LETTERS

"G Ward Conference"

D. B. GUPTE contests the report under the heading "G Ward Political Conference and Reception Meeting" which appeared in this paper some days ago, and says that "the said meeting was not a legal meeting as he alleges, it was not represented by the accredited representatives of the "G" Ward. The correspondent proposes to appeal to the higher Congress authorities to intervene in this matter.

"Long Live Prohibition"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Long Live Prohibition" is the slogan not only of the prohibitionists but also of the poor afflicted victims of the drink evil because Prohibition is going to relieve them of their distress and bring to their unfortunate homes a new life, new light and new hopes. It may mean nothing to the critics, it may even annoy some rich people addicted to drinks, but it is sure to gladden the hearts of the thousands and thousands of poor men, women and children who have been the unfortunate victims of the drink evil for it is going to drive away the quarrels and starvation from their homes. With the dawn of the new era of Prohibition the drunkard will return to his home, sweet home a completely reformed and God-fearing man and the misfortune, misery and poverty reigning supreme in his unhappy house will be replaced by happiness and prosperity. No doubt the suffering masses shout with joy "Long Live Prohibition, Long Live Gandhiji."—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Local Self-Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad to find that Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, is actively applying his mind to every day problems of Local Bodies and he will preside at a conference to be held in November to review all the present statutes and practices relating to the administration of Local Self-Government and make recommendations to Government to undertake required legislative or administrative measures.

The working of the Local Bodies under the present statutes verges on irresponsibility and Government has to intervene almost at every step to set things right. The root causes of this evil may be found partly in the lack of civic sense in the councillors and largely in the over co-ordination of final authority in the District head of Government. Besides the machinery set up for Local Self-Government has been in many respects ill suited to indigenous conditions. But things have changed for better and experience has taught us that sense of duty comes with real responsibility and that too much interference and too much dependence stunt the growth and cripple the activities. At the same time it is also true that modern technical developments are tending to undermine local self-government and the Central Government has to assume in consequence larger control over matters of public utility such as light, heat, power, communication, transport, trade and education.

So under modern conditions the work of local authorities becomes "mainly that of administering nationally planned services so as to go beyond the minimum requirements laid down by national legislation and so as to diversify the provision in accordance with local differences of need and desire" And with Indian conditions this task would become increasingly difficult in that the people have yet to be properly trained in the civic out-look. So with that view greater facilities will have to be accorded to local authorities for spontaneous development which is the hallmark of real democracy. The question then reduces to elaborate planning of public requirements and arranging to reach them to masses through local agencies based on real responsibility and full freedom within defined limits—Yours, etc.,

L. V. DESHPANDE.

Homoeopathy And Medical Relief"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to your leading article on Medical Relief yesterday, I beg to request public interest on the subject and I agree with your suggestions to get Homoeopathy recognised by Government.

It will be a boon to the public if the Local Boards and Municipalities open Homoeopathic Clinics.

As regards recognition of Homoeopathy I would propose that Homoeopathy should be introduced in Medical Colleges and Hospitals. Recognised degrees like M B B S. and M D., etc, should have an optional subject of Homoeopathic Therapeutics I have known many a medical students and teachers keenly interested and inquisitive about Homoeopathy. Most of the genearl practitioners and best medical men are studying—or trying to study as much Homoeopathy as they can. The difficulty of recognition standards put forth by the Hon. Minister of Health (Dr. Gilder) will be automatically solved if Homoeopathy is a subject of a Degree Course at the recognised college. Moreover there remains a class of Homoeopathic practitioners qualified in private schools and colleges teaching Homoeopathy. Selected institutions can be immediately recognised for the L C P S diploma. In the meantime all such practitioners should be licensed for the purpose of public health departments, insurance examinations and such other purposes. There will still remain a class of amateur practitioners and lay men who are quite competent to conduct rural table dispensaries and local charity clinics. They may be specially registered if necessary. At least their services may be availed of and appreciated to the extent of public need.—Yours, etc.

G. B. PATEL.

Navsari.

Music And University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Music is one of our unmixed legacies from our forefathers. It is the glory of the talent and imagination of our fathers. This is the only legacy, pure and unpolluted, unlike our other heritages, which have been influenced by alien forces working both internally and externally. If such a legacy is left to the dogs unheeded, uncared, unnourished, there cannot be any stronger proof of our degeneration so as to undervalue things that influence our cultured life.

That two-fold study (practical and theoritical or, more precisely, and mass education is a platitude. Music is not an isolated art as therefore, be a matter of general the Art and the Science) should, some seem to think. It forms a most necessary and important link in the great family of art. Its origin is to be looked for at the same source as that of others. Its ideal functions are also the same.

If it is desired that musical tastes shall not remain the prerogative of some cultured few as it is the case now, but shall penetrate the real hearts of all, both in the interests of the art and more so in the interest of the Indian culture, I sincerely wish that a genuine study of music, like the teaching of morals or science is provided in our schools and colleges, or in short in our University courses.

The fact that genuine art like music has been excluded from the university courses must have caused pain to many ardent lovers and devoted students of music like myself. Let me, therefore, say that it is only by making music a compulsory school or college subject, we can mobilise the vital musical forces of our country and help in great measure the cultural advance of our people.

But before music can find its lawful place in the University course the proper systematising of the Art and Science for the whole of India is most essential. Unfortunately, there appears to be a division of opinion at present among the scholars of Indian music as regards the true scale, classification of ragas, notation, etc. In fact there are at present as many systems in existence as there are musicians. This existing controversy badly requires to be remedied and an uniform system fixed, so as to come into common use and to find a common basis for the Northern as well Southern musical systems.—Yours etc.,

PANDIT FIROZE FRAMJEE
Research Scholar and Sangeet Shastri, Poona.

Questions To Mr Jinnah

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to Mr. Jinnah's latest letter to the Press about the Zanzibar situation I would humbly suggest that he forthwith publish his excuses or reasons for refraining from making the following demands:

(1) The monopolist concern should be composed purely of representatives of sellers or owners of Zanzibar cloves and of buyers and foreign (non-Zanzibar) consumers thereof in equal proportions.

(2) The Indians should continue to hold lands in Zanzibar and to exercise their rights as creditors of clove-growers as hitherto.

(3) The monopolist concern shall be governed by a 'Maximum' selling price to be chargeable to the Indian importer of Zanzibar cloves which shall not exceed the average price charged to him during the last five years ended 31st December 1936. The concern shall also be governed by a 'Minimum' price payable to the sellers or owners of cloves which shall not be less than the average price paid during the same period.

(4) No interest outside of India shall be supported by the Indian consumer to the detriment of the latter in respect of Zanzibar cloves in the shape of increased prices or otherwise.

(5) India's representatives in representative on the concern shall not be appointed by any alien agency. The Indian Provincial legislatures will appoint a representative of each province and these representatives shall select from time to time representatives of the Indian consumers on the board of the monopolist concern.

This is in no way to operate to delay the boycott of Zanzibar cloves.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE,

Revised Syllabus Of Drawing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Secondary Schools the subject of Drawing is taught from Std. I to V. Thus the Elementary Course was conveniently finished in three years and the Intermediate Course in two years and students from Std. IV could appear for the Elementary Grade and those from Std. V for the Intermediate Grade respectively. The experience of the last 20 years has shown that the old Syllabus was in no way defective; but on the contrary it created a real love for Drawing and was well suited to the requirements of the pupils.

Under the Revised Syllabus two more subjects have been added Viz., Geometry and 'Free Hand.' A subject like Geometry is taught—and appropriately too to students of Higher Standards i.e. V to VII. It is impossible to teach this subject to youngsters in Lower Standards i.e. I to III and particularly to those of Std. I who can hardly understand or be made to understand its technicalities.

This year's Drawing Grade Examinations are to be held according to the revised syllabus in the month of October. How is it possible for Drawing Teachers to efficiently coach up pupils during such a short period of two months, for this year's Drawing Examinations, the detail of the revised syllabus of which they have received very recently. On grounds of financial stringency the per capita grant has been abolished and the scale of the results grant has been reduced to less than one third. If therefore there are no funds, it is far better to abolish the post of the Inspector of Drawing as was done in the case of the Inspector of Science Teaching and to entrust his work to the Educational Inspectors of the Divisions instead of reducing the Scale of Drawing Grants and making the Syllabus of Drawing Grade Examinations stiffer and stiffer for the pupils to get through.—Yours, etc.

G. V. GADGIL.

Uttan's Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—In the month of May last, during the vacation, I had an an outlying village, not so easy to get to, in north Salsette, Thana District.

Uttan has a population of seven thousand souls—mostly Christian fishermen and farmers

In this age of civilization when everything possible is being done to alleviate the suffering and promote the physical well-being of the people, and when every respectable townlet and village has a free dispensary it passes one's understanding why Uttan should be lagging behind.

There is a dispensary at Bhayander, but medical help is not accessible in the case of accident or emergency at all hours of day and night. Uttan is almost surrounded by a creek which is not possible to cross at high tide of water; and when somebody takes ill or meets with accident, needing immediate medical treatment, and it is high tide, he has to wait patiently and suffer quietly until the tide goes out and it is possible to cross over to Bhayander. It may be mentioned that Uttan is some six miles far from Bhayander and has slow means of communication in a primitive state.

I understand Seth Fakirmuhammad Fazalbhai, a prominent citizen and merchant and an active member of the North Salsette Taluka Local Board, is moving in the matter and, now, it is up to the Government to act and provide a free dispensary there. I trust these lines will catch the eye of the authorities concerned.—Yours etc.

J. H. BHAGAT.

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Lucknow Celebrates Bhatkhande Anniversary

DHARAMPUR MAHARANA APPEALS FOR UNIVERSITY RECOGNITION

Practical Problems Of Musical Education

On Thursday Lucknow celebrated the anniversary of the death of Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande, H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur presided. After alluding to the art and cultural prestige of Lucknow and appreciating the work of the Marris College of Music His Highness observed:—

"It is really the scholarly magnitude of Pundit Bhatkhande that has drawn admiration from every student and exponent of Hindusthani Music. His deep rooted researches, his collection of information from every nook and corner of the country by word of mouth of reputed "Ustads" or by the manuscripts neglected and scattered in different unknown quarters of the country, his voluminous publications are certainly indicative of his scholarship.

STRENGTH AND NOBILITY.

But what was the particular strength and noble quality of his Scholarship? That is a question which would reveal us immediately the distinction between Scholarship that transcribed mechanically and already available information in ready made libraries, museums or university facilities and endowments.

THE THREE-FOLD CRUSADE

His scholarship, to begin with, carried on a three-fold crusade against the iron, social and professional prejudices of his times and against his self-imposed poverty. Those of you who have worked in the way in which Pundit Bhatkhande worked, when he started to elucidate information on Hindusthani music would fully realise what I am trying to convey. You know well, what it was for a high-caste educated Brahmin boy of Pundit Bhatkhande's rank to spend day-in-and-day-out collecting information from what were then believed to be the most hopeless haunts of vice. Did I say elucidate? I did—because I want it to be remembered that Pundit Bhatkhande during the course of over fifteen years of concentrated research did not merely rest satisfied with collecting information. He elucidated it, explained it, in a clear manner, very few of the exponents of the Hindusthani music have explained.

DIVINE DISCONTENT OF THE EXPLORER.

There is another quality, noble as it is rare which I would, with your permission, like to emphasise. This is what I should describe as the divine discontent of the scholar and intrepid investigator. This quality is obviously indicated at the end of volume IV of the "Hindusthani Sangeet Padhati." At the end of that Volume he said that there were topics, it was impossible for him to deal. He gives a list of fifteen such topics, which he expected scholars who followed him to take up for further investigation. It would be too long to mention at this length the numerous subjects he has thus indicated.

MUSIC HERITAGE FOR THE LOWLIEST:

May I now refer to the aims and objects with which he fortified himself for his life mission? His aims and objects were none other than the unswerving resolution to place before the lowliest and the most uninitiated the infinite wealth of the cultural heritage of Hindusthani music. That is why he appeared to be keen on a well-thought out system of notations. Probably you will agree with me that although systems of notations may not create an artist, it helps him to the extent that it creates the audience whose diffusion of interest in music may be greatly accelerated by a well thought out system of notations. Again, with your permission, I would like to suggest to complete the work he began against such tremendous odds.

May I suggest that we should all come together and co-operate for the evolution of a common system of notations? That would be one of the most effective ways perhaps of bringing into our fold the vast mass of lovers of Hindusthani music, who have remained outside and thus unable to participate in the joys of one of the noblest of the democratic divine gifts to mankind.

SUITABLE TEXT BOOKS—UNIVERSITY RECOGNITION:

Speaking about notations reminds me of the cheap and suitable text books on Hindusthani music that are urgently needed for spreading instruction in music in the educational institutions of the country.

And, for this purpose local leading institutions that have studied the peculiar needs of their own province like the Marris College of Music can easily set an example to be followed by similar institutions in different provinces.

As for music journals and periodicals of such high aims at the "Sangeeta" which was once published by the Marris College of Music, it would be advisable if their publication and management could be undertaken by a truly All-India body fully representative of well-known students, music exponents, scholars and critics. This would help us not only to win for music nation-wide co-operation but the much needed economy and permanent results.

I am reminded of these practical problems because I am at present engaged in trying to obtain for Indian music a place in the University of Bombay.

You must have heard of the various efforts that the Bharatiya Sangeet Samitee, of which I am the President, and music lovers in Bombay are making to obtain for music such recognition. These efforts are, more or less, crystallised in a brochure entitled "Music in the University" which will I feel, give you some idea of what we are trying to help the cause of music on our side of the country.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT:

It is true that some slight technical difficulties have prevented the University of Bombay from considering the question but I feel it will not be long before the difficulties would be overcome; and if I appeal for your moral support and co-operation for that purpose, I am sure that the subject would not be considered out of place, for Pundit Bhatkhande has himself, as you will observe in the brochure entitled "Music in the University" given an excellent outline of the manner and the method by which music could be introduced in the University. When the Universities in India, one and all, will recognise the necessity of offering such recognition to what is, in many ways, the cultural pride of India the full range of the scholarship of Pundit Bhatkhande and the consequent facilities for the students of music who will follow him will be realised as it ought to be realised, as it will be realised.

Before leaving this hall, may I request and pray that every musician, student, exponent of Indian music may be inspired by the humility as well as the determination, the catholicity of artistic outlook as well as intellectual integrity, by the nobility of the divine discontent which turned the poor orthodox Brahmin boy into one of the most daring of cultural exponents and nation builders. May God give us all some thing of the consecrated spirit which on this side of life we knew as Pundit Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande.

Persecution Of Jews In Germany

EXTRACTS FROM "GERMANY REPORTS"

The following are extracts from Germany Reports to be published by the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Prague:—

The result of the anti-Semitic movement up to the end of 1936—expressed in figures—is a decline of the Jewish population of Germany from 517,000 to 390,000. Approximately 110,000 Jews have emigrated, and the balance of the decline is caused by an excess of deaths over births.

A hard lot is that which has fallen to the Jewish intellectuals, medical men and lawyers, the small merchants and shopkeepers in the country districts, and employees. Their lives, with rare exceptions, are nothing other than a succession of material injury and moral humiliation. Jewish lawyers who are ex-service men may follow their profession, but a high court judgment, for instance, prohibits a Jewish executor to administer an Aryan estate even in cases where the testator has expressly appointed the Jew to be his executor. Who can go to a Jewish doctor? An official or clerk cannot without the risk of losing his post; a worker cannot without the risk of losing a portion of the support to which he has a right. Who then is left?

The Jews are becoming impoverished. Large numbers of them need social assistance if they are not to be driven to suicide. What are the authorities doing? They have laid it down that philanthropic gifts for the Jews are not exempt from taxation. They deprive the poor Jews, who—idealists in the sphere of credibility—seek justice in the courts, of the poor litigant's right to an advocate. The fate of the Bne-Brith-Lodge which was dissolved is well-known, but the Social Democratic "Deutschland Reports" give some hitherto unpublished and tragic details. Old men and old women, the inmates of the almshouse of the Lodge were literally turned out of doors. They had believed that by payment of a considerable sum of money they had secured themselves a modest competence for the evening of their days. Now they have been expropriated, and flung into the street.

The disgraceful "justice" meted out to the Jews is a special chapter for itself. A court at Remscheid declared purchases that the wife of a Nazi had made of a Jewish shopkeeper for null and void. A Hamburg court granted a decree of divorce and declared the wife the guilty party because she had bought a coat in a Jewish shop.

In the statistics just published for the third quarter of the year 1936 sentences were pronounced in 128 cases of "racial disgrace". Since then the sentences have increased in number. The cases also show an increase in which Jews have had to go to prison for having to do with German prostitutes and thus disgracing the German race. Far more tragic, however, are the cases in which Jews or Aryans have to pay the penalty of imprisonment and hard labour—for their love and fidelity. Alongside marriage the German Republic had given its protection also to "quasi-conjugal relations". As a result there were numerous cases of Jews and non-Jews living together without official sanction. Since the Nuremberg laws such cohabitation is liable to punishment by hard labour.

After long absence a man, anxiously expected, returns from a concentration camp to the arms of the woman with whom he had lived for seven years. He is an Aryan, however, and she a Jewess. They seize him again and condemn him for another two years in prison. And what when he is released again at the end of the two years?

The case is not an imaginary one. It occurred in Hamburg, and the victim's name is Kettenhausen.

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SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Not Keeping Good Health Yet

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The "United Press" is informed that, in all probability, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will not be able to attend the coming meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee to be held in Calcutta. It is understood the Physician who is attending on him is definitely of the opinion that Mr. Subhas Bose should not resume work before November 15 at the earliest.

The latest information received from Dalhousie shows that Mr. Bose has not been able to gain much in strength and energy, though his general health is much better His weight has been stationary during the last few months, since he left Calcutta.—United Press.

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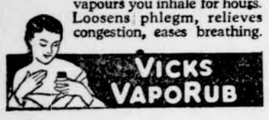

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India Linked Up With World Problems

JAWAHAR ON NEED OF FORMULATING NATIONAL POLICY

ALLAHABAD, September 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following circular letter:—

We have to face many intricate and difficult domestic problems, but because of these we may not ignore world problems which affect us directly and indirectly. The status and position that our national organization has obtained in this country as well as abroad necessitate that we should take this larger view and fashion our own policy accordingly. The wishes and opinions of the Indian people already count for something in world affairs and the day is soon coming, we hope, when they will count for a great deal more. It is also a well-recognized fact that international affairs are closely knit together and even a national problem, in order to be fully understood, has to be considered in its relation to world problems. The danger of international war and crisis is ever before us, and therefore it is necessary that we should educate public opinion in regard to affairs abroad and direct it to right channels.

I am therefore drawing your attention to some of these urgent problems, so that you might take necessary steps by asking Congress Committees to organize meetings and demonstrations in regard to them.

ZANZIBAR AND BOYCOTT OF CLOVES

We have already addressed you on this subject. The future of all Indians living or trading abroad depends on the success of the passive resistance movement that is being carried on by Indian merchants in Zanzibar. The Working Committee has called for a boycott of cloves and this boycott must be pushed by all Congressmen.

PALESTINE.

The struggle for freedom in Palestine has been going on for many years and it has taken many shapes. British imperialism is now attempting to cut up this little country into three parts so as to perpetuate its dominance there and safeguard its air route to India. The Congress has given its full support to this struggle for independence and we must condemn this fresh attempt at weakening the national movement in Palestine splitting it up. It is our belief that the right way to solve the problem is on the basis of an undivided and independent Palestine. The approach to this is for the Arab leaders and the Jewish leaders to confer together without any interference from British Imperialist authorities.

ABYSSINIA

The tragedy of Abyssinia is too recent to be forgotten. For that tragedy the partial responsibility must rest with the British Government, which adopted throughout a weak and vacillating policy and indirectly encouraged Italian aggression. Lately the British Government has been endeavouring to get Abyssinia out of the League of Nations. We are not enamoured of the League and we do not expect anything from a body which has shown itself to be weak and powerless and incapable of doing anything effective. But the driving out of Abyssinia from the League will be a betrayal of a brave people in the hour of their defeat and humiliation; it will be a recognition of the right of an aggressor nation to dictate its will to the League which it had flouted and insulted. So far as India is concerned, we must oppose this and stand by the unhappy people of Ethiopia.

On the last occasion when Britain sought to get Abyssinia out of the League, this was opposed by Mr. Jordan, the representative of New Zealand. All progressive forces were mobilized to support New Zealand and they succeeded, for the time being, in preventing this from happening. But Britain is likely to make the attempt again and it is quite possible that the so-called Indian representative, nominated by the Government of India, may be ordered to support Britain. We must make it clear that the people of India are entirely opposed to this suppression of the Abyssinian people or to any recognition of the aggressor nation.

INDIAN TROOPS SENT TO CHINA

The sending of Indian troops to Shanghai without any previous consultation or consent of the Indian people, or their representatives, is not only an affront to India but is a matter of the most vital concern to us. The first question is: Is Indian manhood and are Indian resources to be exploited for the protection of British imperialist interests? But the implications of this are vaster and more dangerous, and the second and more vital question arises: Is India to be pushed into a war for the sake of British Imperial interests? That is a question on which the Congress has spoken with emphasis and clarity on many occasions. Our position is clear as the day—we will not permit this exploitation of our people and we will be no parties to imperialist war. Therefore it is clear that we must protest against this despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai.

CHINA AND JAPAN

In the war that is going on in the Far East our sympathies must inevitably be with the people of China and against the aggression of Japan. We must give full expression to this sympathy. At the same time we must make it perfectly clear that if the situation develops towards world war, we will be no parties to it.

It is desirable that we should draw the attention of the public again to the Congress resolutions on war danger. Public opinion must keep wide-awake and vigilant on this issue so that it may be prepared in some measure to face the dangers and crises that might suddenly descend upon us. Wars come to-day undeclared and unheralded and if we forget this fact we do so at our peril.

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MUSIC AMONG SYLLABUS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Mahatma 'Heartily' Endorses Pandit Khare's Proposition

Pandit Khare of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, who has dedicated his life to the spread of pure music among boys and girls, (says Gandhiji writing on "Music in Schools" in the latest issue of the "Harijan") reports the great progress being made in Ahmedabad in particular and Gujarat in general, and he deplores the fact that the education authorities do not seem to countenance the introduction of music in the curricula of education. In the Pandit's opinion, based upon wide experience, it should form part of the syllabus of primary education. I heartily endorse the proposition. The modulation of the voice is as necessary as the training of the hand. Physical drill, handicrafts, drawing and music should go hand in hand in order to draw the best out of the boys and girls and create in them a real interest in their tuition.

That this means a revolution in the system of training is admitted. If the future citizens of the State are to build a sure foundation for life's work, these four things are necessary. One has only to visit any primary school to have a striking demonstration of slovenliness, disorderliness and discordant speech. I have no doubt, therefore, that when the Education Ministers in the several provinces recast the system of education and make it answer the requirements of the country, they will not omit the essentials to which I have drawn attention. My plan of Primary Education certainly comprises these things which easily become possible the moment you remove from the children's shoulders the burden of having to master a difficult foreign language.

Of course, we have not the staff of teachers who can cope with the new method. But that difficulty applies to every new venture. The existing staff of teachers, if they are willing to learn, should be given the opportunity of doing so, and should also have the immediate prospect of a substantial increase in their salaries if they will learn the necessary subjects. It is unthinkable that for all the new subjects that are to become part of Primary Education separate teachers should be provided. That would be a most expensive method and so wholly unnecessary. It may be that some of the primary school teachers are so ill-equipped that they cannot learn the new subjects within a short time. But a boy who has studied up to the matriculation standard should not take more than three months to learn the elements of music, drawing, physical drill and a handicraft. If he acquires a working knowledge of these, he will be able always to add to it while he is teaching. This pre-supposes, no doubt, eagerness and zeal on the part of the teachers to make themselves progressively fit for the task of national regeneration

CHARGES AGAINST "RIGHT OPPOSITIONISTS"

The Moscow Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writes, in mail week as follows:—

For the time being the attention of the prosecuting authorities is being directed mainly against the so-called "Right Oppositionists," of which Bukharin and Rykoff are the nominal leaders, instead of against the Trotskyists. Three trials in the Leningrad districts have involved members of the "Right Opposition" in charges of wrecking collective farms, and death sentences were passed on seven of them in the first trial.

A Tiflis newspaper, arriving today, reports that seven leaders of the so-called "Rightists" have been sentenced to death without appeal on charges of attempting to organise shepherds in an uprising against the Soviet regime in the mountains of Stalin's native Georgia. No indication is given, however, as to whether it is intended to place Bukharin, Rykoff, and other prominent leaders on trial in the near future. The Soviet press, on Sunday carried reports of their arrest, but their present whereabouts were not revealed.

While one section of the Soviet press is devoted to showing the collective farms as flourishing, following the reported bountiful harvest, another section is devoted to charges of wrecking by "hostile elements."

"Izvestia" reveals that it has discharged the well-known writer Mikhail Suvinsky for expressing the "politically harmful" conclusions, that accusations of sabotage on collective farms in Saratov are no more than a smokescreen to hide the inefficiency of local leaders.

ARABS ARE NOT STONES

An Englishman On Palestine Report

Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries in "G. K.'s Weekly":—

The Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine is a valuable document. This is not because of its final recommendations, but because in a way of speaking, the Report blows up the whole structure which till now has passed as the firm policy of the British Government in Palestine.....Seventeen years ago, when the Mandatory regime began, every child in the country knew that the Arabs would not collaborate with the Jews just to please us. How could the Arabs be expected to collaborate with strangers who entered their territory against their will and then in genial tones proposed to share with the owners their title deeds?

What is more, the politicians in England who have talked most about the collaboration of the two races and have drawn pictures of them marching hand in hand into the sunrise of the future—rather like characters at the end of a Chaplin film—never really believed in this themselves. It was just the canvas facade they raised, behind which they brought Zionist immigrants in increasing numbers into Palestine. When immigrants should be gathered in sufficient numbers and should be seated in sufficient power, then the canvas was to be lowered, the Zionists were to be disclosed in their myriads and an era of majority-rule and of Jewish domination was to begin.....

So that if it has done nothing else the Report would be welcome for its exposure of the system and of the intentions with which till now we have ruled the Holy Land. The exposure makes it impossible for the sub rosa method of creating a Jewish State to be continued any longer, even though the exposure is of a kitchen garden concealed behind a rosebud. But there the valuable part of the Report closes, and in the end we are treated to the extraordinary recommendation that, by way of rescuing the Arabs from the superstitious creation of a Jewish State upon their soil, an open Jewish State shall be established upon it.

Could anything be more preposterous? The more so since it recommends that if certain Arabs now living in the area of the proposed Jewish State do not quit their rich regions voluntarily for the hillsides of the Arab State, then they shall be compulsorily transferred. In truer words, there is to be a national eviction of nearly a quarter of a million men, women and children from lands upon which they and their ancestors have been settled since before Christ. This in order that Zionists may be installed in their place. A pretty task awaits the British Army, to which will be given without doubt the task of the "transfer..."

Even were this national eviction not in prospect, the making of a Jewish State in Palestine, far from bringing peace, will induce a situation in which the Arab State must come into conflict with its neighbour or die. Let me explain this. The Royal Commissioners in their Report seem to look upon Jews and Arabs as so many units, and seem to imagine that if these units are segregated one from another and divided into two composite masses, they can be placed side by side safely, like two blocks and artificial stone, in the small field of Palestine.

But Jews and Arabs are men, not stones. Each of them stands for a national gospel, a way of life, a way of fronting the problem of existence. In England we are not mere English units: we are founts of Englishry, so to put it, not static, but anglicizing our orbits. So it is with Jews and Arabs. In Palestine the Jews stand—the Report itself emphasizes this—for the fullest Western civilization, for mechanization, for the multiplication of the individual settler by every most recent discovery.

The Arabs stand for something very different. They desire moderate improvement of their national conditions, a few good roads, the bettering of their harbours, the extirpation of endemic diseases, the draining of insanitary marches and such things. But they do not wish and they do not intend to have forced on them intensive modernist civilization which is odious in itself, foreign to their natures, and incompatible with the civilization of their race.

That is why they have always demanded, and I believe will continue to demand, that Palestine as a whole must be an Arab State. Only so can they prevent it from being turned into a mixture of a suburb, a power-house and an experimental station. It is true that they would have the great problem in their midst of the 400,000 Jews, brought in nearly all since 1918. But they do not propose evictions. The Arabs are content to give these peoples ordinary rights of men which we and the Zionists have sought so long to withdraw from the Arabs themselves. The Jews in the country must be allowed to fructify. But there must be limits set to the industrial expansion of Palestine, and the Arabs must be in a situation to call the general tune for the country.

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Sharp Drop In Franc

GOLD MARKET FIRM

Cotton Shares Firm But Steels Easy

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY: September 17.

MONEY

The demand for money continued to be slack during the period under report, call loans being available at 1/2 per cent Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 2.74 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted, the average rate of acceptance being .1042 per cent. of a rupee better at .6615 per cent. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 1/2 per cent. for one to three months and 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 per cent. for six months.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was flat during the period under report, sellers of spot T. T. quoting is 6-3/32d., and 1s. 6-1/8d., occasional business being transacted at race-course odds within this range. The turnover was small. Forward quotations were unchanged with sellers at 1s. 6-1/8d. for deliveries ranging between December 1937 and March 1938. Small business in connection with export of gold was reported. Tenders to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d. amounted to £30.000 which were accepted in full.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the predominent feature was the weakness of the French franc in terms of the sterling and the dollar. The quotation for spot francs, after opening at frs. 136.75, gradually advanced to frs. 138.81, at which level it was maintained until Tuesday last by occasional intervention of the French Control. On Wednesday, the French Control withdrew from the market and consequently, the rate advanced sharply to frs. 197.12, closing at frs. 146.93. At the close the control was again operative. Increasing nervousness regarding French financial situation was also reflected in the discount on three months' forward francs which widened from frs. 5.06 to frs. 7.625 during the week, but closed at frs.6.000. Continued demand for dollar funds from Continental sources necessitated intervention by the British Control. The sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 494.65 cents, declined to 494.32 cents but was forced back to 495.22 on Monday. On Tuesday the rate was as high as 495.67 cents, but closed at 495.42 cents. As a result of heavy flight of capital from France and the consequent demand for spot dollars as against forward, the premium on three months' forward dollars declined from dol. 1.15 at the opening to dol. 0..91 at the close. The belga fluctuated between 29.45 and 29.35, the guilder between 9.00-1/16 and 8.98-1/2 and the Italian lira between 94.15 and 93.95.

GOLD

The gold market opened firm on lower sterling/dollar advices and there was a scramble to cover short sales. The price of ready, after opening at Rs. 34-12-3 advanced to Rs. 34-14-0, at which level some re-selling appeared causing the rate to decline gradually to Rs. 34-12-3 on Tuesday. The dollar firmed up on Wednesday again following weakness in the French franc and the price of spot gold in the local market advanced in sympathy to Rs. 34-13-9. The market was slightly quieter at the close, ready gold being quoted at Rs. 34-12/3. There was good enquiry for six months' forward delivery for export but the business transacted was very small since prices for most part kept well above parity. The prices of gold in the London market, after opening at 140s. 7-1/2d. gradually declined to 140s. 3-1/2d. midweek, but reacted to 140s. 6d. the next day, closing at 140s. 5d. The demand for sovereigns continued and the rate for spot was quoted around Rs. 22-2-9, while forward was quoted 6 pies under spot. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, while the daily arrivals averaged some 10,000. The offtake is unchanged at 1,500 tolas. Gold to the extent of Rs. 28.84 lacs was shipped to London per s.s. "Viceroy of India" last week. The Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2.31,346 in bar and coin. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 34-14 and Rs. 34-11 for spot and October settlement and Rs. 34-13 and 34-10 for November settlement.

SILVER

The local silver market ruled comparatively dull during the week price movements being narrow. The tendency, on the whole, however, was downward with restricted volume of business. Ready opened at Rs. 51-9-0, and after declining to Rs. 50-15-6 midweek, closed at Rs. 51-6-6. In the London market also the movements were very narrow, forward being quoted at 19-13/16d. during the major part of the week, closing at 19-7/8d. Spot was at a small premium ranging between 1/16d. and 3/16d. The backwardation was due to the demand for spot silver on American Arbitrageurs' account, while there were re-sales on Indian account for forward delivery. Total stocks in the local market are estimated at about 21,000 bars and the offtake is some 55 bars a day. During the week under review, 132 bars of silver were imported from London; coins worth Rs. 4402 were also imported. £300 worth of silver is en route to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates during the week were: Rs. 51-10-6 and Rs. 50-15-6 for ready and October settlement and Rs. 51-12-6 and Rs. 51-0-6 for November settlement. The Shanghai dollar fluctuated between 1s. 2-15/32d. and 1s. 2-23/64d. and the yen was unchanged at 1s. 2-1/32d.

GILT-EDGED

Owing to international complications, the local gilt-edged was devoid of interest with prices tending to be lower. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper declined steadily from Rs. 97-5 to Rs. 96-13 despite some improvement in 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock from £91-1/4 to £91-1/2. There was a fractional fall in all dated scripts. 2-3/4 per cent 1948-52 loan declined from Rs. 100-3 to Rs. 99-15, 3 per cent 1941 loan from Rs. 104-2 to Rs. 104-15 and 3 per cent 1951-54 loan from Rs. 101-12 to Rs. 101-5. 3-1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan dropped from Rs. 106-13 to Rs. 106-8, 4 per cent 1943 bonds from Rs. 108-5 to Rs. 108-3 and 4 per cent 1960-70 loan from Rs. 113-1 to Rs. 113, 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan was quoted at Rs. 118-4 at the close, 5 per cent 1939-44 loan at Rs. 105-12 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108-5. 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan was offered at Rs. 120-1 and 5-1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 104.

SHARES

There was a revival of activity on the stock market with comparatively wide movements in rates. The continued Sino-Japanese tension caused a good demand from all cloth centres for Indian manufacture and despite double shifts worked by most of the mills, the demand was not easy to cope with. This caused much speculative and investment buying in cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeings advanced from Rs. 1052-8 to Rs. 1080 and Kohinoors from Rs. 368-12 to Rs. 376-14. Colabas were in keen demand and were done up to Rs. 240, a gain of over 40 points over the last closing. Steel shares, on the other hand, were easier. Tata Defds. declined from Rs. 1672-8 to Rs. 1607-8 and Ordys. likewise lost about 11 points to Rs. 346-8. In the Hydro-electric section, Andhra Valleys were offered at Rs. 1635, but Tata Powers, on the other hand, spurted to Rs. 1435 at the close, gaining about 20 points over the lowest of the week. In the miscellaneous section, Belapurs, after declining to Rs. 169-6, improved and closed better at Rs. 174-4. Bombay Burmas were firm, the quotation rising up to Rs. 767-8. At the close, however, there was a slight reaction and the quotation declined to Rs. 760. Scindia Steams were maintained around Rs. 29-9. Bank Shares were practically unchanged.

CALCUTTA

In the Calcutta hessian market, the price of hessians for forward delivery, after advancing to Rs. 7-11-0, developed a downward tendency and the price gradually declined to Rs. 7-9-6 at the close. Jute shares, after being steady closed dull.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Co. Ltd. report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

37th Week (ended 16th September)

1935	10,140,400
1936	10,370,700
1937	13,089,300
Total for 37 Weeks (1st Jan. to date)	
1935	405,125,300
1936	398,368,200
1937	457,150,700

TIME TO ACCUMULATE RAW COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

During the past week weather conditions in the American cotton belt have been on the whole quite satisfactory. the wet weather has cleared off and [illegible] allowed picking to make good headway. Whilst there has been a fair amount of selling, this has not been aggressive as prices have been around the loan level, and bears and consumers realise that if prices are depressed much further producers rather than sell can turn their cotton into the loan. Much more trade buying has been reported than for some time past which is not surprising looking to the price level and the present attractive parity of American cotton as compared with other growths. Investment buying is also in evidence as it is believed that if prices do not improve between now and next spring there will be an appreciable reduction in next year's acreage which would help the market. The market is now displaying more stability than for some time and bears are not now so confident. Aweek ago we advised purchases and the accumulation of cotton on any further decline and we see no reason why we should alter our opinion.

BETTER TONE.

The Bombay market has moved within narrow limits but here also there has been a much better tone. Since the beginning of the present month weather conditions in the cotton growing areas have been much more favourable and crop prospects are brighter than has been the case since the beginning of the Monsoon. The War in China continues unabled and looks like being a long drawn out affair. The financial strain on Japan must be enormous and this must restrict very considerably purchases of raw cotton by that country. Later in the season this must be a bearish factor for Indian cotton but this is not yet being felt as the cottons purchased by Japan are not yet ready for marketing. In the Textile Industry Japan's loss is India's gain and Mills in this country are now experiencing most satisfactory demand for their products. This position should ensure a large internal demand for all Indian staple varieties throughout the coming season and should keep the basis of such cotton very firm. Before there can be any accumulation of the stock of such cotton the smaller offtake by Japan should have a weakening effect on Oomra varieties and this in turn should affect the value of the Broach contract. Again before Indian cotton can accumulate to any extent much of the weight of the movement of the American crop should be over, when there should be a widening in the parity between American and Bombay hedge contracts. Consequently we recommend the purchases of Indian staple varieties and or the starddle of buying in Liverpool against sales of either Broach or Oomra contracts. We prefer purchases in Liverpool rather than in New York as the chances are that there will be a further advance in steamer freights.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 16

GIZA—	
Spot	7.92+7
October	7.20+6
November	7.23+6
December	7.27+5
January 1938	7.39+5
March 1938	7.47+4
May 1938	7.54+4
July 1938	7.60+4
UPPERS	
Spot	7.06+1
October	6.48+5
November	6.38+5
January 1938	6.40+5
March 1938	6.45+5
May 1938	6.48+6
July 1938	6.52+8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	36,499
Linseed	9,294
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	2,843
Castorseed	2,251
Rice	28,733
Myrabollams	858
Cottonseed	149
Mowraseed	41
Gram	1,311
Joowar	1,362
Barley	358
Bajree	918
Indian Sugar	818

NEWS IN BRIEF

The District Local Board of Nawabshah in Sind has voted Rs. 20,000 towards the construction of a boarding house to be attached to a Muslim high school there. Another sum of Rs. 14,000 was also sanctioned for repairing and asphalting certain main roads in the district.

Lord Baldwin, before leaving Aixles-Bains to continue his holiday in Switzerland, was presented with the freedom of that city. Arrangements are now complete for the ceremony on November 5 when Lord Baldwin will be presented with an address by the City of London.

A meeting of Maritime States will be held at Rajkot on September 20, when representatives of Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Morvi and Porbundar will be present.

The League Council agreed to the Palestine plan, whereby Britain will continue to study the problem and send another Commission to that Mandated territory.

Mr. J. F. D'Costa, Joint Second Class Sub-Judge, Jaigaon, has been transferred to Dahiwadi in Satara District.

Cotton Export Demand At A Stand Still

INDIAN COTTON PRICES DEARER THAN FOREIGN GROWTHS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Resistance at the 9 cent level was even shorter lived than we had anticipated and the downward trend has continued, monotonously, but none the less surely.

If the Fates had conspired to add to the general unsettlement of values, they could have done nothing more certain to accomplish this than to produce the general rains of the past fortnight. For these rains, like those in the Oomras last November, have lowered the grade of the crop and in all likelihood added to the quantity. Our American correspondents state that the crop will now average below Middling and of course this unfortunate fact must reduce workable loan level to an appreciable extent. Under normal conditions, roughly 60 per cent of the crop grades Middling and higher and would thus have been entitled to a loan at 9 cents for staple of 7/8" or better. This season, however, we must assume a majority will be below Middling and only loanable at 7 3/4 cents, so that in practice the loans will average nothing higher than 8 1/4 cents a lb.—and quite likely lower.

The drier weather of the past week has accelerated the movement of the crop, and hedge selling shows a steady increase, but as yet, there is no appreciable weakening in the basis. This is almost certain to occur as stocks begin to accumulate and will add its quota to the weakness of the "futures" contracts.

LOAN CONSIDERATION

The greater consideration we give to the terms of this season's loans, the more respect have we for the perspicacity of the Administration, for there is no doubt that remarkably little cotton will pass into their hands so long as "futures" remain above 8 cents.

In the meantime, trade demand for the most part takes the form of price fixing of cotton previously bought On Call and we can find little inducement for any expansion of this demand. It is certain that there will be more than ample to meet all needs for this season.

JAPANESE SITUATION

The Sino-Japanese situation shows no signs of improvement and the allocation by the latter Government of 50 million yen for the import of cotton for consumption up to January 31st 1938 indicates the extreme stringency of the Exchange position. Details cabled by our Osaka Office disclose that 75 per cent of this amount has been allotted to the mills themselves and 25 per cent only to merchant importers. As outstanding commitments of the latter, with no permits, amount already to 95,000 bales, of the value roughly of the 25 per cent allotted them, it appears that only 37 1/2 million yen are available for new purchases of all styles of cotton for shipment say up to December 31st of this year. In view of the relative dearness of Indian cotton, a rough division of this amount would appear to indicate say 150,000 bales of Americans, 25,000 bales of other "foreigners" and at the most 75,000 bales of Indians up to the end of the year—a happy state of affairs with our crop just about to make its appearance!

But locally, in spite of such concrete facts as the above, optimism continues to prevail and our parity has narrowed even further.

EXPORT DEMAND.

Export demand in consequence is at a complete standstill, prices being completely unattractive to consumers in Europe and Lancashire and Japan—even were the last mentioned country able to pay for cotton.

Spot markets have therefore been very dull affairs, apart from the continued support given by domestic mills. In the local industry excellent conditions continue to prevail and all mills are working day and night. It is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody any good!

While the basis for Indian staples of current crop remains firm, new crops show a disposition to ease as the shadow of crop movement looms larger. Foreign styles—Californians, Egyptians, Africans and Russians—are offering on a very attractive basis and while a nice business has again been booked, during the past few days the demand has shown signs of falling away.

Crop prospects have undergone a dramatic change as a result of almost perfect rains over the past ten days. Gujerat, the Punjab and the Oomras have all received their share and with normal conditions ahead an excellent crop in both quality and quantity should be harvested.

We think the trend of cotton values is still downward, particularly for Indian cotton and recommend with [illegible] sales of Broach and Oomra.

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TEXTILES MORE ACTIVE

Weather Favourable And Heavy Movement

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

As anticipated favourable weather helped heavy movement of the American Cotton crop resulting in increased hedge selling. Textiles were more active and present prices are believed to be near bottom.

That Japan will bar all cotton imports was the surprising report current on the New York cotton Exchange but the report was not regarded as immediately important owing to the opposition by Japanese Spinners. Nevertheless local traders were eagerly awaiting a final decision which is expected next week.

The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool trade buying in nearly positions and Liverpool buying March, May and July deliveries. Prices reached on scattered selling and hedge selling. Textiles were more active. Finally increased hedging appeared and prices declined.

At the opening December was quoted 5 points up at 8.95 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined 19 points from the highest level and December was quoted 8.78 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 12 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 9.09c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet under increased selling and closed at a decline of 12 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 11 points at 8.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 5.22. There was scattered Bombay buying and also short covering. Offerings were light and the improvement was generally regarded as a technical reaction. Later on there was October liquidation and straddle selling against trade calling and local covering. The market closed unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.41d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady. Sakels futures closed 6 points higher while Uppers gained 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly firm and Sakels closed 33 to 31 points up. Ashmouni futures advanced 34 to 47 points.

SPOTS SLOW

"Splendid rains in the western belt effectively broke the drought which threatened to bring about deterioration in the crop in Texas and Oklahoma, adding another link to favourable developments in a growing season already remarkable.

WEATHER REPORTS

The weekly weather report indicated increased weevil activity in the eastern belt, where unneeded rains occurred, but there are no complaints of real damage. Conditions in the west improved materially with the rain.

The American Cotton Crop Service, whose last estimate was very close to the Bureau, says present crop prospects show little shrinkage from the August estimate, and the general opinion is that the crop is holding up well. Some believe the September Bureau Report might even show an increase.

LOAN EFFECTS

Washington reports continue to point strongly to a nine cent 'loan,' although nothing official has been said. With Congress now adjourned an early announcement is anticipated, although it is thought likely that it will be delayed until the President signs the Deficiency Bill, containing Byrne's rider providing for do! 65,000,000 in subsidy payments. The market is evidently discounting a nine cent 'loan, and every branch of business is assuming a waiting position until the 'loan' is settled.

The spot markets are slow, and mills are limiting their purchases to small lots for nearby delivery. Farmers are not pressing sales, but prices are declining steadily with contracts, and the basis is easier. Some observers predict that the 'loan' may narrow New York Liverpool differences and also sustain 'near' months here, especially should the market decline to the 'loan' basis. Spot merchants are quite confident of an increase in business following a 'loan,' provided it is not over nine cents.' "M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10 a.m.)	8.97+07
New York December lowest (2-49 p.m.)	8.78—12
Liverpool January highest	5.30+05
Liverpool January lowest	5.25

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Pressure hedge sales due increasing crop movement and liquidation of tired longs forcing cotton lower. Weather generally favourable. Export demand fair. Report from South-West indicate cotton being held back in the interior while movement of crop likely to depress prices further. Think it advisable to buy on scale down. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet. Some improved demand noted.

New York: Movement accelerated by good weather. Wall Street selling. Dry goods trade improving. Japan will cease to issue import licences. Decline will probably go somewhat further before peak of movement is reached, but think prices are in buying ranges.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

Liverpool: Weather very favourable. Light rains New Orleans District (South East Louisiana) and Ft. Smith District (Arkansas). Forecast: Eastern Belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Hedges too great for demand.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:

"Movement accelerated by good weather. Wall Street selling. Dry goods trade improving. Japan will cease to issue import licences. Decline will probably go somewhat further before peak of movement is reached but think in buying ranges."

"If weather continues favourable hedging from now on will become greater. Good trade demand. Think demand generally will improve rather later on. Suggest purchases averaging down if market declines."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 16

October	8.83—12
December	8.8 —10
January	8.85—11
March	8.90—12
May	9.02—10
July	9.12—19
Middling Spot	9.09—1.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 16

October	8.87—12
December	8.87—12
January	8.92—11
Middling Spot	8.88—11

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 16

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
October	9.02 to 9.02
December	8.91 to 8.9.
January	8.98 to 8.9[illegible]
NOON CALL—	
October	8.98
December	[illegible] 8.83

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept 16

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	43,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	19,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	18,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

September	5.18
October	5.18
November	5.23
December	5.22
January	5.2[illegible]
February	5.2[illegible]
March	5.3[illegible]
April	5.32
May	5.3[illegible]
June	5.37
July	5.39
August	5.41
September	5.43
Middling Spot	5.41+07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	5.21
January	5.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

F G F Sakellaridis—	
September	8.42
F G F Spot	8.76

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.45
Fine (good staple)	4.60
Superfine (good staple)	4.75
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.55
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.70
Choice (No. 1 staple))	4.85
BENGAL—	
Good	3.69
Fully good	3.79
Fine	3.94

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 17

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 183 for Broach A/M delivery and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas eight. The highest rate was 183/4 and the lowest one was Rs. 182/12 and the market was very steady at Rs. 183 with a moderate turnover.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on was reported 7 points down. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 182/10. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	183 12 0
Oomra C-J.	164 8 0
Bengal D-J.	140 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bengal Fine	145/47
Benga. S.G.	136/40
C. P. 1	163/70
C. P. 2	163/65
Arvi	163/65
Ellichpur	163/65
Berar	16[illegible]
Khandesh	153/58
Jalna/Sailu	156/58
Burwah Sanavad	156/6[illegible]
Mathia	13[illegible]/58
Broach Fine	174/76
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	230/15
Surat	223 2[illegible]
Navsari	23[illegible]/35
Kampala	355/65

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Barsi and Nagar		15
Total Oomras		15
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	299	2,19[illegible]
Broach		137
Coompta & Dharwar		1,077
Westerns-Northerns		133
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptian, African and Sudan		8,708
Total	299	12,294

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 9th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	270	8,692
Japan and China	1,400	9,523
Coast Ports	304	1,204
Up-country by Rail		6,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,025
Total	1,974	28,142

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 16-9-37	1566[illegible]	1055009
Receipts Yesterday 16-9-37	48000	47000
Exports to date 16-9-37	489[illegible]	465000
Stock at Ports 10-9-37	15[illegible]	1[illegible]
Stock at Interior Towns 10-9-37	9170	[illegible]
Stock at Liverpool 10-9-37	6[illegible]	[illegible]
Visible Supply 10-9-37	3[illegible]	3837000
Quantity in sight 10-9-37	1601[illegible]	1362[illegible]
Quantity out of sight 10-9-37	859000	967000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 15th September	341
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	12,905
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	11,634
Increase	1,271

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 170 January 183 March 190 May 191 at cross rate 4.95 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 183 Liverpool May 1938 5.30 Rs. 47 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 183 New York May 9.02 Rs. 19 1/2 at cross rate 4.95 5/16

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 16

Broach A/M 1938 opening 185 highest 185 3/4 lowest 184 3/4 closing 184 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 166 1/2 highest 166 3/4 lowest 165 1/2 closing 165 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 141 1/2 highest 142 1/2 lowest 140 1/2 closing 140 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 2 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-10-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 21

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 16

SAKELS—	
November	15.09+33
January	15.14+33
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.26+36
February	11.36+43
GIZA—	
November	13.60+47
January	13.76+45

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 17

November	65.00—30
December	65.10+10

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 17

September	248.00+140
November	243.90+270
December	243.30+180
January	242.70+210
March	241.70+180

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 17

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-0-5. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 93 points at 146.93 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 5/16 London silver prices improved 1/16d for Spot and forward to 20d. and 19 15/16 respectively. Bears covered speculators bought and sold. The market was quiet. Later the market was quiet with buyers satisfied. Prices were generally unchanged though a negligible amount offered at 1/16th under fixed prices. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices advanced 10 points. Shanghai [illegible] on London 1-2 25/64. There is some move for silver in U. S. A. but no decision is taken. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. There is more disposition to buy silver on declines while Gold was steady.

GOLD

Ready	34 12 3
Bhadarva	34 12 0
Aso	34 10 9

SILVER

Ready	51 6 [illegible]
Bhadarva	51 6 9
Aso	51 [illegible]

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 16

Spot	20
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-5

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 16

September	44.75+10
December	44.55+10
March	45.00+10

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 17.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£52-15-3
Standard copper 3 months	£52-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£60-10-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 44
Copper Sheets	Rs. 53
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 16

Copper	£52 16 3
Spelter	£21 5 0
Lead	£20 0 0
Tin	£230 15 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Cotton.—Weather favourable light rains in Texas Gulf Coast. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Eastern Belt generally fair; all balance entire Belt partly cloudy; slightly warmer."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Chicago wheat market was easy yesterday on reports of beneficial rains in Argentine. Argentine Linseed futures were 1/2 point up. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business but buyers were resistant.

Linseed September	8 4 0
Linseed May	8 2 6
Wheat September	5 4 6
Wheat January	5 10 6
Wheat May	5 5 0

Groundnuts Coromanded Shelled

London, Sept. 16.

October	£13-5-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	37 12 0
Highest	37 14 0
Lowest	37 10 0
Closing	37 12 [illegible]
Cottonseed Sept.—	
Opening	16 8 9
Highest	16 13 0
Lowest	16 8 9
Closing	16 12 9
Groundnut Feb.—	
Opening	33 8 0
Highest	33 11 0
Lowest	32 15 0
Closing	33 9 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 2 0
Highest	35 2 0
Lowest	34 8 0
Closing	34 13 6
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 15 0
Highest	18 15 6
Lowest	18 13 0
Closing	18 14 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

October	103 3/4d.
December	103 5/8d.
March	98 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 16.

September	dol 1.02
December	dol 1.03 1/8
May	dol 1.05 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 16.

December	2.33 Unchanged.
March	2.34 Unchanged.
May	2.36 Unchanged.
July	2.38 Unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 16

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
October sellers	25/7 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
Jan April paid sellers	29/3

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 17

3 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100	
per cent 1951/54 100/4	
per cent 1941 Bonds 103/14	
per cent U P Bonds 97	
1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/15	
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/5	
per cent 1943 Bonds 108/2	
per cent 1960/70 112/14	
1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/4	
per cent 1939/44 105/12	
per cent 1940/43 108/5	
2 per cent 1948/40 Loan 103/11	
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63 112	
per cent 1945/55 120/1	
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/8	
per cent 1935 Mysore 123	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
per cent B P I 1974 109	
per cent M Deb 1974 108/8	
per cent M Deb 1949 118	
per cent 1954 131	
per cent P I 1956 131	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/1 and after declining to Rs 96/13 improved to Rs. 96/14. Tone: Barely steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 17

B. C. RATES [illegible] D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling [illegible] D D 1/6 3/32	
Bank's buying [illegible] 1/6 5/32	
Bank's buying O D 1/6 3/16	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 268 1/2	
Bank's buying T T 266 1/2	
PARIS	
Bank's selling T T 1,097	
Bank's buying T T 1,122	
JAPAN	
Bank's selling [illegible] T T 77 1/2	
Bank buying T T 77	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 84	
SHANGHAI	
Bank's selling D D 80 5/8	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4	

CROSS RATES:

New York London 4.95.25 16th instant	
Japan London 1/2 1/32 17th instant	
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 17th instant	
Shanghai London 1/2 29/64 17th instant	
Java London 8.97 5/8 17th instant	
London Paris 146.93 16th instant	
London Belgium 29.45 16th instant	
London Switzerland 21.56 1/2 16th instant	
London Berlin 12.34 3/4 16th instant	
London Stockholm 19.29 1/2 16th instant	
London New York 4.95.42 16th instant	
London Amsterdam 8.99 7/8 16th instant	
London Ital. 94.15 16th instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady	
Gold £7-0-6 15th instant	
Gold £7-0-5 16th instant	
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 15th instant	
Silver London Ready 20 16th instant	
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 15th instant	
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 16th instant	
Silver New York Ready 45 15th instant	
Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant	
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 15th instant	
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant	
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 15th instant	
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent	
MONEY:—	
Call 1/4 per cent	
3 months 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 per cent.	
Tone:— Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 16

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
2 1/2 per cent War loan	100 3/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	77/6 steady

CHARTERED BANK OF I. A. & CHINA

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year ending June at the rate of 14 per cent per annum subject to income-tax payable on 29th September.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 16.

	This week. £
Total bullion	323,000,000
Public deposits	12,500,000
Other deposits (a)	144,500,000
Government securities	109,100,000
Other securities (b)	26,200,000
Notes and coin	93,900,000
Notes in circulation	488,200,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	25.41 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	108,400,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	5,000,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 16

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

Tata Steel Shares Look Down

JOBBERS PRINCIPAL SELLERS

Textile Issues Quietly Steady

Bombay, September 17.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day with increased selling in Tata Steel shares but cotton mill shares were quietly steady with a moderate turnover.

Foreign advices were fairly steady but the local market was in a depressed mood and there had considerable selling in Tata Steel shares. It was feared that there would be a sharp decline in iron sheet prices to-morrow and professional jobbers were principal sellers. There being utter absence of any important buying, except scattered short covering prices had to give way. Thus Tata Steel shares met with a poor response and prices registered moderate declines.

The decline in Steel shares had a damping effect on cotton mill shares which were quiet with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. But the undertone was fairly steady as there is no disposition to sell short as the textile outlook is encouraging. It is said that Japan is thinking of cancelling cotton import licences and if this comes true, there will be further decrease in cloth imports and our mill industry will get more support.

Hydro-Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range and there was moderate business. Present prices are believed low and sellers are scarce.

The tone of the market was quiet to-day and operators are inclined to await further developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	328 12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 24)	1072 8
100 CENTURY	271 4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	315 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	232 8
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	115 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0 11 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	161 4
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	233 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	72 8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	127 8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	376 4
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	660 0
250 Madras Un tex	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1215 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	125 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	287 8
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	300 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	116 14
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	315 0
100 Swan (nil)	126 4
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,375 0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1550 0
25-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	382 8
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	143 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	150 0
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs 14)	599 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 10
250 Oriental (125)	1900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs 8)	7-13-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1642 8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	136 9
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217 8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	166 4
100 TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1432 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	956 4
100 C Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	96 0
100 Mandra Jon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	75d 12
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp (As. 11)	11 8
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	68 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1582 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	342 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	326 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	175 0
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	236 4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	760 0
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	254 6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-10-3
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	107 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	166 4
50 I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	735 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	95 8
15 Scindia	29 9
25 Tata Oil Mill	33 12
PREFERENCE	
100 Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c Bom. Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	105 4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1565 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 17

Bombay Dyeing (1070) 1070 1060 1065 1061 1072 1067 1080 1062 1072

Century (270) 271 268 281 270 271

Central India (315) 325 313 320 312 315

Kohinoor (376/14) 375 373 380 375 376

New Great (287/8) 287 282 295 286 287

Simplex (119/8) 118 117 120 119 116/14

Swadeshi (310) 312 310 307 325 312 315

Associated Cements (151/8) 150/12 150

Andhra (1635) 1635 1642

Tata Hydro (166/14) 166

Tata Power (1435) 1430 1425 1431 1425 1435 1430 1432

Tram Ord (136/14) 136

T Steel Defd (1607/ 1605 1592 1595 1590 1602 159/ 1607 1575 1585 1582

T Steel Ord (346/8) 346/8 345/8 347 345 343/8 342/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/4) 169/4

Bellapur (171/4) 172 175

B Steam (236/4) 236

B Burma (760) 756 757 752 765 757 758 760

6 p.c Andhra Valley 109 4

4 p.c. Bom. Telephone 52 0

7 p.c. Sholapur 83 12

6 p.c. Tata Hydro 109 10

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	16
Ame Power and Light Com	9
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	46
Electric Power and Light	18
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	63
Int Tel and Tel	9
Northern S Power A	20
American Tel and Tel	164 1/2
Western Union Telg	34 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	46
Erie Railway	11
Great North Pfd Railway	44
New York Central Railway	30
Pennsylvania Railway	33
Southern Pacific Railway	35
Union Pacific Railway	109
Allis Chalmers	59
U S Rubber	45
Graham Paige	3
Amr Can Co	99
Bethelehem Steel	83
Crucible Steel	60
United S Steel	96 3/4
Amr Car Foundry	34
Amr Rolling Mills	34
United S Smelting	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	49 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	57
Chrysler	97
General Motors	52
General Electric	49
American Radiator	17
Union Carbid	95 1/4
Socony Oil	19 1/4
National Distillers	28
Chase Bank	44 1/2
National City Bank	39 1/2
Amerex	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	620
Douglas Aircraft	42
United Light and Power Pref	38
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	110

Rally starting outlook somewhat improved. Silver situation still undecided. Turnover 890,000 shares.

COMMERCIAL ASTROLOGY

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Your correspondence is invited Remit and address.

UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST
354, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telephone 25377.
Telegrams: "Kaumudi."

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 16

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept sellers	£13-8-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£15-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£15-13-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£14-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Sept sellers	£15-0-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 16

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.95.42
Paris	146.93
Berlin	12.34 3/4
Madrid	73.50
Amsterdam	9.00 1/16
Brussels	29.45
Milan	94.15
Berne	21.56 1/2
Prague	141.75

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 16

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	9 1/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 16

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/4
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£107 7/8
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£13 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£94 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 16

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	40
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels September sellers	44

Latest Commercial News.

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Silver And Wheat Steady But Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

On Friday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton opened steady but closed easy on hedge selling

GOLD QUIET.

London gold was quiet but silver was steady.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was very steady. Base metals were easy.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat neglected with scarcely any important transactions. Giltedged securities kept steady but the demand was slow.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	8.80
To-day's opening	8.80
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	8.74
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	5.25
To-day's opening	5.20
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	5.17
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 183

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

Cotton was moderately active with increased hedging following better weather counter balanced by improving trade demand otherwise there was nothing in the news to stimulate operations.

Opening transaction in December was at 8.80 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices kept steady on scattered buying and trade purchases which moderately took up hedging but the demand on the whole was not aggressive with December ruling at 8.79.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.74 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.06/9.06) 8.90/8.90
October (8.97/8.95) 8.80/8.78
December (9.02/9.01) 8.84/8.84

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

American October (5.21) 5.13
American December (5.25) 5.18
Sakels November (7.22) 7.16
Sakels January (7.38) 7.33

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 183-12 and Rs. 182-12 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 183-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 5/8 paid and sellers) £20 7/16 paid and value
Dunlop September (£22 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/16 value) 8 15/16 value
Forward July September (9 1/8 paid and buyers) 9 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£15 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 sellers) £13 5/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with Dec. at 104 5/8 and March 100. Trading was very active on general buying influenced by higher overnight north American cables together with lack of enough rains in Argentine but subsequently the tendency was quieter.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.02. Prices advanced on better Winnipeg cables and higher overseas, markets with September further improving to 1.02 3/4.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	May 1938	Sept. 1937
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 1-0 a.m.	8 2 6	8 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 9	8 4 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 2 6	8 4 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 2 6	8 4 0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.95 5/16
To-day's opening	4.95 15/16
To-day's closing	4.96 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.95.42
To-day's opening	4.95.25
To-day's closing	4.96.42

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	146.93
To-day's opening	146.93
To-day's closing	146.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.27 and then improved to 4.95.50 on better support subsequently rising to 4.95.95 on further support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.96.42.

Franc opened at 146.91 and later improved sharply to 146.37 on good local support especially from official quarters.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 146.78.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.779) 11.041
New York on Bombay (37.39) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.09) 94.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£262 1/2 buyers £262 3/4 sellers. Easy) £261 buyers £261 1/2 seifers, Irregular.
Lead (£20 1/2 buyers £21 sellers. Easy) £20 1/4 buyers £20 5/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£58 1/2 to £60 1/2) £58 to £60
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 17.

Spot	20d. 20d.
Forward	19 7/8d. 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-5) £7-0-3 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 105 as against the previous closing 103 3/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Wheat September	5 5 0
Wheat January	5 10 6
Wheat May	5 5 6
Linseed September	8 4 0
Linseed May	8 2 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Silver ready	51 5 0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51 7 0
Gold ready	34 11 0
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34 11 6
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34 -0 -0
Sovereigns	22 2 9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 96-13-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 96-14-0. The market was quiet but steady.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	1	0
Highest	97	1	0
Lowest	96	13	0
Closing	96	14	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 17.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/8) £99 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 17.
2-30 p.m.

General business was poor. Giltedged securities and foreign bonds were steady to firm. Internationals and oil shares after being firmer ruled easier. Home industrials were quiet and price movement rather irregular.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (152-6) 153-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-10 1/2) 65-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (£6 5/8) £6 3/4
Musical Industries (19-6) 20-0
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 41-3
Imperial Chemical (36-3) 36-9
Woolsworth Ordinary (68-9) 68-0
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93
Dunlop Rubber (33-3) 33-3
Unilever Ordinary (39-7 1/2) 39-1 1/2
Ford Motors (26-4 1/2) 26-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£75 1/4) £75 1/2
British American Tobacco (111-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Carrears A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-3) 146-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-6) 29-6
Distillers (106-0) 106-9
Bradfords Dyers (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-6) 51-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-1 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Inter Nickels (£56 7/8) £56 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (77-6) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Teas (47-0) 47-0
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutc' Rubber (37-6) 37-0
Gule Kelampong (36-3) 35-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-6) 36-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-0) 16-9
Rio Tintos (£19) £19
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 57-6
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £12 5/8
Association Portland Cement (89-0) 89-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (115-0) 118-9
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (47-6) 47-6
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Burma Oil (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (14-3) 14-3
Shell Transport (103-9) 103-9
Royal Dutch (£44) £43 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) £63 1/2
L and I Ordinary (£30 1/2) £30 1/2
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 3/8) £21 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£80 1/2) £79a3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 17.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 50 3/4) dol 51 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 49 7/8) dol 48 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 95 1/2) dol 95 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 126) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Inactive And Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Stock Exchange was inactive and irregular. Business mainly confined to evening up of operations prior to carry-over. Leading oils eased on continental offering. Rubbers were dull but Giltedged and Foreigners were generally steadily held.

In commodities cotton sagged owing to favourable weather reports, rubber eased but wheat was firm.

Belga further declined owing to bear attack, Belgian authorities buying belgas and selling dollars causing latter to weaken in terms of sterling.

Wall Street opened easy.

JUTES PRACTICALLY NEGLECTED

Profit-Taking In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Jutes were practically neglected but the undertone continued steady and business was very much limited. In coals profit-taking was noticed from the very beginning but they consequently eased off. The undertone however was steady. In teas not much business resulted. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special importance. Dunlop rubbers ordy were better. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 97/2; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/2 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 125.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 11/8; Mayurbhanj 72 small lot.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur 16/4; Elgin Mills 126; Cawnpore Textiles 2/12; Kesoram 7/13; New Victoria ordy 1/10; Muir Mills 286/8.

Coals:—Aidih 5; Bengal 362; Bansra 5/6; Bhalgora 5/8; Burra Dhemo 5/6; Burrakur 17/12; do. pref 136 cum div; Dhemo Main 13; Deoli 8/14; Equitable 41/9; East Indian 26/12; Central Kurkend 12/6; Churulia 2/10; Murriladih 18/2; Jainty Central 1/7; Khas Kajora 14; Mundulpore 11/8; Nazira 10/4; New Beerbhoom 19/8 small lots; North Damuda 8/14; New Bansdeopur 13/4; New Tetturya 5/4; New Manbhoom 46/12; Ondal 11/10; Raneegunge 38/12; Samla 3/7, Standard 36/3; South Karanpura 8/6; Talcher 7/11; Bengal Giridih 2/14; Bokaro and Ramgur 20/4 cum div; Ghusick and Muslia 4/10; Parasea 2; Searsole 6/14; West Jamuria 32/4.

Jutes:—Anglo India 337; Barnagore 132; Kamarhatty 508; Howrah 51/14; Nuddea 44; Hukumchand 9/14; Waverley 1/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/5; Consolidated tin 9/5; Indian copper 3/6; Tavoy tin 3/3; Burn and Company ordy 522 small lot; do seven per cent pref 133; Hukumchand steel 12/8; do defd 3/12; Indian iron 51/12; Kumardhubi Engineering 4/8; do pref 81; steel corporation ordy 8/6; do pref 88/8; Saran Engineering 7/14; British India corporation ordy 4/6; do pref 150 small lot; Dunlop rubber ordy 21/4; do second pref 101; Ivan Jones 2/13; Indian cables 16/14; Spencer and Co. B. pref 10/6; Indian paper pulp 148; India General Navigation ordy 123; Care and Company sugar 16.

Teas:—Gielle 13/8; Kodala 17/1; Eastern Cachar 11/14; Hasimara 48/4; New Terai 14/2; Tengpani 17/8.

Debentures:—Five per cent 1927/57/87 Calcutta Port Trust 114/8; four per cent 1910/11 Calcutta Municipal 105/4.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 10th Sept. 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	126,47,43,000
(b) In Burma	5,78,80,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,90,10,000
(b) In Burma	5,23,28,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,86,79,000
(b) In Burma	2,91,000
(ii) Burma Notes.—	
(a) In India	19,000
(b) In Burma	19,33,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	71,12,000
(b) In Burma	1,38,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	28,45,000
(b) In Burma	1,18,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	30,11,10,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	102,02,97,000
(b) In Burma	5,09,25,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	4,74,52,000
(b) In Burma	14,83,000

WOOL SALES

London, Sept. 17.

There was quieter demand in moderate selection. Home trade was the chief buyer.

Greasy lower 1-0
Greasy higher 1-9
Scoursed lower 1-3 1/2
Scoured higher 2-6

BOMBAY COUNCIL

Governor Fixes Period For Seats

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued on Thursday, states that the Governor has fixed the period of years for which the seats filled from different constituencies, in the Bombay Legislative Council, upon its first constitution, would be held, commencing with April 1, 1937. The seats from the following constituencies will be held for the period of years specified against them:

Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban District (General Urban Constituency) three years:
Ahmedabad-cum-Kaira six years;
Broach and Panch Mahals-cum-Surat nine years:
Thana-cum-Nasik-cum-Ahmednagar six years:
East Khandesh-cum-West Khandesh three years;
Poona-cum-Satara nine years;
Sholapur-cum-Belgaum-cum-Bijapur three years;
Kolaba-cum-Ratnagiri, six years;
Dharwar-cum-Kanara nine years;
Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban District (Muslim Urban) nine years;
Northern Division three years;
Central Division nine years;
Southern Division six years;
European (Presidency) six years

Of the seats filled by persons chosen by the Governor in his discretion upon the first stitution of the Bombay Legislative Council, one seat will be held for a period of three years, two seats for a period of six years and one for a period of nine years.

The order of periodical retirement of the persons chosen to fill those seats should be determined by lot to be drawn by the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council, at the Council Hall on September 20.

EXCISE OFFICER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Adjournment Of Bombay Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 17.

Mr. S. H. Jnabvala has given notice of an adjournment of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to discuss an urgent matter of public importance namely stabbing "by a sharp instrument of a brave Excise Officer, Mr. L. N. Cama by a crowd of smugglers in Bassein Taluka in a defenceless state on September 12, in the performance of public duty. The state of the defencelessness being due to derelection of duty on the part of the Collector of the District".

It appears that Mr. L. N. Cama, a Sub-Inspector of Excise, Virar in Thana District arrested on the 12th at 10 p.m. three persons near Narangi village railway lines, while they were carrying bottles of contraband liquor. Excise Constables following the officer entered the village and raided three houses. While the search of one of the houses was proceeding, the house was surrounded by a mob. In that house a china jar containing illicit liquor was found.

As the policemen at the disposal of the Officer were few and as the number of the mob was getting larger, the Excise Officer and men retreated from the village. While retreating stones were thrown at the Excise men several of which hit Mr. Cama. All the while the three accused persons were with the Excise men. While crossing the Railway lines, about fifty persons assaulted the Excise Party and the three arrested persons escaped. Mr. Cama received several wounds and was thrown in a ditch of water from where he was picked up. He ordered his men to fire twice to scare away the hooligans but to no effect. Since the wounds received by Mr. Cama was serious his dying declaration was recorded and he is at present lying in a serious condition in the Charak Clinic, Bombay.

PROHIBITION HONOURS FOR AHMEDABAD

(Continued from Page 1.)

M. D. D. Gilder, Minister-in-Charge, informed the Bombay Legislative Assembly some days ago.

PREPARING FOR IT.

The Minister-in-Charge is taking all necessary steps to further propaganda in favour of Prohibition and several Temperance Associations have been started since the announcement that there was going to be prohibition in the Presidency. The question of giving grants to these organisations is at present under the consideration of Government.

OFFICIALS ENTHUSIASTIC.

In Ahmedabad even tree-foot booths will not be allowed. Those who travel might take a prescribed amount, but if they were found to be going and coming to Ahmedabad too frequently Government will take note of it and do the needful. Even the Collector and Commissioner and other European officials in Ahmedabad seem to be enthusiastic supporters of Government's move. Total consumption of Indian liquor all over the Province is 1,044,000 gallons a year.

PREVENTION PLANS.

The Government seem to have taken careful note of the fact that there were several roads to Ahmedabad through which smuggling could be resorted to. For example, there are five railway lines, seven metalled roads and a good many unmetalled roads. Besides Mahikanta territory and Baroda state are within a distance of 13 or 14 miles. Government will be taking all precautionary measures to prevent smuggling. Of course the help of Congress workers in Ahmedabad and surrounding places will be taken.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Volkart Bros s.s. Sembilian of 4043 reg tons Capt T Bakker arrived from San Francisco via Java Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons Capt C Gale arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Alleppey Cochin Calicut Cannanore Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

L Edwards s.s. Rinda of 3821 reg tons Capt Evandt arrived from Oslo via Brovik Gothenburg Hamburg Antwerp Rotterdam Lisbon Portsaid Suez Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt K S McLennan sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

L Triestino s.s. Fusijama of 3907 reg tons Capt N Sementi sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Saigon in ballast.

LOADING.

The following vessels booked for loading on 17-9-37.

S S Neuenfel (LE) for Europe and American Ports
S S Liana (LT) for Portsaid for Orders
S S Badarpur (BSOS and D Co.) for Rangoon.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 17.

1 Sembilan 4044 Busrah 18-9 Volkart Bros.
4 Pres. Pierce 6663 New York 18-9 F F Campbell
5 Linaria 2014 Hull 23-9 Grahams T
6 C/o Melbourne 4125 Karachi 19-9 J Finlay
9 Clan Murray 3631 M Coast 21-9 J Finlay
14 Takada 4223 Australia 20-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Mikage Maru No. 18 2567 Japan 20-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 22-9 M M
7 Ozarda 3037 Japan 22-9 M M
10/11 C/o Salisbury 3779 Colombo 18-9 F F Campbell
14 Indira 278 N M N F The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarajan 3148 Calcutta NF Scindia S N
D/E Lalita 283 Dholera 17-9 The New Dholera Steamship
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 17-9 T Morrison
G Sophia Marie 677 Karachi 18-9 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-I-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon

FROM OSLO

Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 9-10-37 O S K
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 17-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Weissenfels 18-9-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pre. Pierce 16-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Vasna 18-9-37 M M
Bandra 16-9-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gurna 17-9-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalaratna 14-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Hatimura 11-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 18-9-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-9-337 M M

FROM HULL

Serbind 18-9-37 James Finlay

FROM JAVA PORTS

Sembilian 18-9-37 Volkart Bros

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cortu 16-0-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Kendelfels 16-9-37 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-10-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 29-10-37 FF Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ozarda 22-9-37 M M
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

Mikage Maru No 18 10-9-37 N Y Kaisha
City of Melbourne 18-9-37 J Finlay
Vita 18-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 17-9-37 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Vasna 23-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

FOR HULL

Linaria 23-9-37 Graham's Tradg Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tampa 15-9-37
S S Bhadravati 16-9-37
S S Bandra 17-9-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Ranpura for London: 6 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 10 cases brassware Thos Cook; 34 cases chrome box sides-tanned D Abraham; 25 cases bristles D Abraham, 35 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley.

For Alexandretta: 100 bales cotton g yarn A H Diab; 43 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejei; 27 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S Nenenfels for Antwerp: 2800 bags g nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Danzig: 696 bags castor seed R Ratilal.

For Hamburg: 2400 bags myrabollam R S Tata; 220 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

S S City of Melbourne for Antwerp: 1000 pockets myrabollams C Jivanlal; 2800 bags 9 nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Glasgow: 1400 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Tripoli: 25 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

S S Liana for Portsaid: 73980 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Ozarda for Kobe: 425 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

S S City of Salisbury for New York: 20 cases assefoehada E Maujee; 200 jottas corinder seed B Jaffer; 134 bags roots B Jaffer; 250 bags peas B Jaffer; 250 bags gram B Jaffer.

S S Mickage Maru No 18 for Nagoya: 365 tons cast iron scrap M G A Hoosein.

For Yeiko: 500 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai.

For Kobe: 8 bales cotton raw G Dossa

IMPORTS.

S S Varela Agents M Mackenzie from Karachi: 116 bdls kishmish; 444 bags wheat; 9 cases silver coins.

From Busrah: 936 bkts hallawi dates; 279 bags wheat; 750 bkts zehdi dates; 1189 bags wet dates; 118 bags dry dates; 1193 bags barley.

From Bushire: 3316 bags wet dates.

S S Mongolia Agents M Mackenzie from London: 6 bxs gold coin; 134 bars silver.

From Zurich: 64 cases art silk embd cotton piece goods.

From Marseilles: 26 cases machinery; 100 dms lead ore; 22 cases machinery parts.

From Basle: 87 ds aniline colour; 24 ds harmless chemicals.

From Gilbraiter: 64 cases wine.

From Glasgow: 60 bags steel stripes; 238 pkgs sugar machy; 82 pkgs structural material; 50 cases c i cisterns; 50 bales old news papers; 181 cases whisky; 125 cases beer; 20 cases wine; 106 bags nails; 2619 loose m s round bars; 100 bags cut nails.

From Dunkerk: 1798 bdls m s round bars; 516 bdls m s angles; 7614 bdls m s round rods.

From Portsaid: 435 cases figs.

M V Br. Resource Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan: 4707 ton kerosene oil bulk.

S S Br. Soldier Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan: 7625 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Br. Industry Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan: 2168 tons diesel oil in bulk; 4114 tons furnace oil in bulk.

Ahmedabad Purses To Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

The following is the list of associations and persons who presented purses to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in Ahmedabad:

	Rs.
Maskati Market Association	1,001
Ahmedabad Cotton Broker's Association	701
Ahmedabad Iron Merchants Association	501
Ahmedabad District Tobacco Association	51
Bardan Association	51
Ahmedabad American Cotton Exchange Ltd.	351
Erandia Bazar, Kapasia Bazar, and Wheat Bazar	501
Chokshi Mahajan	501
Gold and Silver Association, Mandis Pole	51
Ratanpole Cloth Mahajan	101
Bookseller's Association	101
Tanehkuva Cloth Mahajan	501
Sakar Bazar	101
Share Bazar	1,001
Share Bazar (Kamla Nehru Fund)	251
Yarn Mahajan	251
Ahmedabad Electrical Merchants and Contractors Association	501
Model Talkies	101
Regal Talkies	101
Khishna Talkies	101
New Silk and Cloth Mahajan (Kamla Nehru Fund)	101
Ahmedabad Yarn Mahajan	251
Manekchowk Kansara Merchant Association	101
Gandhi Mahajan, Mandvi Pole	101
Timber Merchants Association	501
New Madhavpura Mahajan	101
Saraspur Bazar Mahajan	51
Stone Merchants Association	51
Ahmedabad Mill Stores Association	1,501
Grain Merchants Association	501
Gandhi Road Hotel Mahajan	325
Ratanpole and Gandhi Road Gold and Silver Mahajan	201
Gujarat Share and Stock Exchange	501
Gujarat Share and Stock (Kamla Nehru Fund)	201
Ahmedabad Coal Merchants Association	501
Novelty Talkies	101
Machinery Merchants and Manufacturing Association	525
Mr. Bhogilal Mulchand Kanddi	101
Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Merchants	151
Kariana Mahajan, Kanddi Pole	125
Paper Merchants Association	251
Kachhia Patel Vegetable Merchants	351
Dudhwala (Milk) Mahajan	201
Danapith Mahajan	111

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor . . Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

WORLD FAMOUS Tani's GONORRHEA REMEDY take tonight & get cured tomorrow
M. A. NASIRI & Co.
158 (8) NAGDEVI ST. BOMBAY 3
75 TABLETS PER BOTTLE Rs. 4 V.P. EXTRA

YOUR DIFFICULTIES !
Ask any SEVEN questions regarding your future—health, wealth, prosperity, business, marriage, love or any difficulties—in a sealed envelope. Correct answers will be sent to you by V.P.P. for Rs. 1/9/-, with your envelope intact.

Prof. CHANDRASHEKHAR,
HYPNOTIST, Huseni Chambers,
Bhavanishanka- Road, BOMBAY, 14.

Frontier War Against Mass Illiteracy

Mosques And Temples To House Schools

CONGRESS MINISTRY PRESENTS BUDGET

One Lakh Revenue Remission: Publicity Dept. To Go

ABBOTTABAD, September 17.

Congress Ministry's budget was presented to the Frontier Assembly to-day by the Finance Minister Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi.

HE SAID "THE GOVERNMENT TOOK OFFICE ON SEPTEMBER 7 AND IN THE SHORT TIME AVAILABLE THE CHANGES THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO EFFECT ARE THE ELIMINATION OF ONE LAKH OF RUPEES FROM CONTINGENCIES AND Rs. 20,000 FROM TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

It is also proposed to reduce the salaries and allowances of Ministers and the Speaker to an amount consistent with the financial condition and poverty of the people. The total reduction thus effected will amount to Rs. 2.31 lakhs.

"AGAINST THE SAVINGS IN REVENUE ACCOUNT, WE HAVE PROVIDED ONE LAKH OF REMISSION IN LAND REVENUE ABIANA, Rs. 50,000 FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES, AND Rs. 900 FOR AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES TO FOUR. THE NET SAVINGS THUS EFFECTED WILL AMOUNT TO Rs. 80,000."

After commenting on the changes regarding the financial position and functions resulting from the introduction of provincial autonomy and analysing the financial accounts of last two years, the Finance Minister explained the current year's position.

According to estimates recast by this Government the receipts expected were Rs. 178.69 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 183.51 lakhs as compared with last year's revised estimated receipts of Rs. 173.94 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 180.19 lakhs. The resulting deficit of Rs. 4.82 lakhs had been met from opening balance of Rs. 7.61 lakhs. The one lakh reduction in revenue in abiana proposed is besides .84 lakhs effected last June.

The excess of Rs. 15.20 lakhs expenditure over last year's revised estimates was due chiefly to increase of ten and a quarter lakhs on civil works most important of which was Assembly hall on which Government expected to spend Rs. 2.36 lakhs. The balance of five lakhs represents expenditure arising from introduction of provincial autonomy, separation of executive from judiciary etc.

Touching the capital debt head transactions the Finance Minister estimated the receipts and disbursements at Rs. 177.64 lakhs and Rs. 179.17 lakhs respectively. The former included sixty lakhs loan raised in open market for repayment of Central Government's 35 lakhs loan and capital expenditure on Malakand Hydro-electric Scheme and other civil works.

Regarding future policy the Finance Minister said, "We aim at removing illiteracy by trying to accommodate primary classes in mosques, temples and dharamshalas, removing unemployment and bringing about industrial regeneration of province."

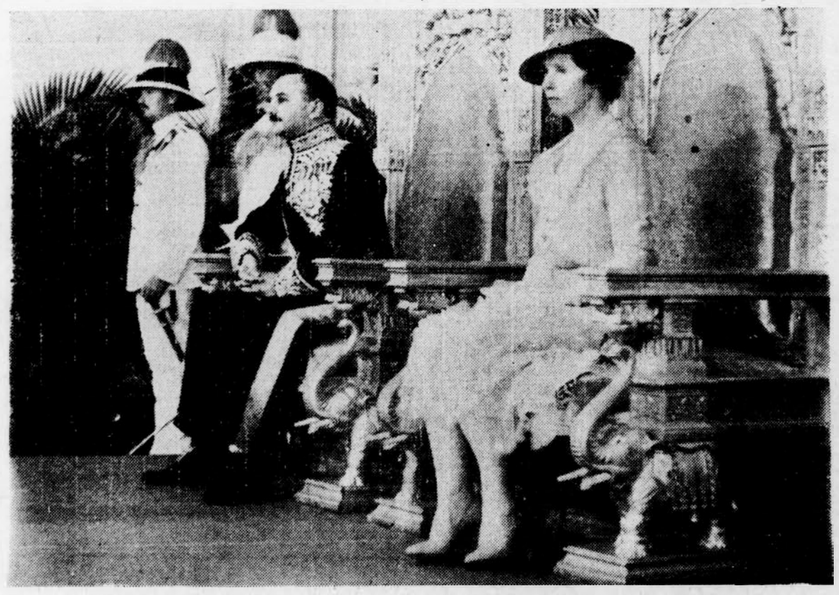
The Finance Minister announced Government's decision to abolish the Publicity Department and make jail administration self-supporting.

He foreshadowed a reduction in police expenditure, in special pays and allowances, examination of agricultural indebtedness, and institution of a committee of enquiry to investigate wastage of money in certain departments.

As regards excise, he said, "We cannot interfere at this stage as contracts have already been given but we propose to restrict the import of liquor and make-up the loss in revenue in other directions."

Indicating fresh sources for taxation, he said that a proposal for an Entertainment Tax would shortly come before the House and the possibility of forests becoming the principal source of revenue would be examined. He advised non-Government educational institutions to refrain from employing staff on salaries, people could ill-afford.

"We must cut our coats according to our cloth" he said.—A.P.



Civic Reception to Governor Designate: Sir Roger and Lady Lumley seated in Town Hall, where a welcome address was presented to them by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

U. P. GOVT'S WAR ON BRIBERY

Antiquated Etiquette Book For Civilians Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

As a result of complaints Government have decided to withdraw the official book on Etiquette for Civilian officers in U. P. This book was published in 1910 at Government expense and it circulated among the officers. The book contained certain instructions regarding grant of interviews to Indian non-official visitors. Probably following instructions in this book, an M.L.A. was asked by District Magistrate to put off his cap and shoes before he entered his room. Proper action was taken against the Magistrate. The Premier made it clear that he does not expect such eccentric behaviour from experienced and intelligent officers.

WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION

Government are taking active interest in checking evil of bribery among police and courts etc. A special officer is to be appointed and will probably be aided by a C. I. D. officer in his work of detection of bribery Government will afford immunity to those, who may be prepared to come forward and expose cases of curruption, if their evidence found be true.

Happy pose of Sir Roger Lumley, Governor-Designate of Bombay.

SHAUKAT ALI ON PALESTINE

Calcutta Meetings Next Week

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a statement to the Press said, "A Palestine Conference is being arranged by the Bengal Khilafat Committee at Calcutta on September 24 and 25 under the presidentship of Abdur Rahim Siddique, Barrister and Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, who has just returned to India after visiting Palestine, Geneva and London and has been in touch with the Arab leaders. The meeting of the Bengal Muslim League on September 26 under the Chairmanship of Maulana Hasrat Mohani will also consider the Palestine situation

"I am leaving Simla on September 21 to attend the meetings of both the Palestine Conference and the Moslem League and will also attend the meeting of the All-India Moslem League at Lucknow where the Palestine question will be raised again. I may add, efforts are being made to organise a representative deputation to visit Palestine, Iraq, Egypt and Geneva in the near future". Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, President of Council of State is giving a lunch to meet Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow on October 10, to which a large number of members of the Central Legislature have been invited.

Forfeited Lands To Be Restored To Peasants

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

I understand that the Government of Bombay have come to a decision regarding lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movement. These lands are to be returned to their original owners. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, has, it is understood, given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Assembly asking for permission being given to the Government to purchase all lands confiscated by Government and sold by auction to private owners.

Government have also issued orders for the return of confiscated lands now in the possession of Government.

Poona's Reception Of New Governor

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 17.

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor-designate of Bombay arrived in Poona this morning and was accorded a right royal reception at the Railway station.

At 8-30 a. m. Sir Roger's special train drew into the station on the main platform. Immediately Sir Roger and Lady Lumley alighted from their special saloon and Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Secretary, introduced to them the Congress Ministers who were all from top to toe khadi-clad along with the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly.

Immediately after these introductions were over the Hon. Mr. Kher and his colleagues withdrew from the scene. Sir Roger then inspected the Guard of Honour presented outside the station and then returned to the platform where after Sir Roger and Lady Lumley had taken their golden chair-seats on the dais military officers, Sardars, officials, and gentry of the town were introduced.

This over, Sir Roger and Lady Lumley entered the stage-coach and the procession wended its way to the Council Hall whence the guests proceeded to Ganeshkhind.

Lord Brabourne leaves Poona to-morrow.

NEW AIR SERVICE TO KATHIAWAR?

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Stewart, member for Industries and Labour, will inaugurate the new Air Services to Kathiawar early in November, which are run by the Air Services of India Limited.—United Press.

MISS JAFAR ALI

Returns To Bombay From Japan

(From A Correspondent)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Miss Oamarjahan Jafarali, Delegate Seventh World Educational Conference to Japan is reaching Bombay on Monday by the Madras Express. She was given a rousing reception in Madras.

DERAILMENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

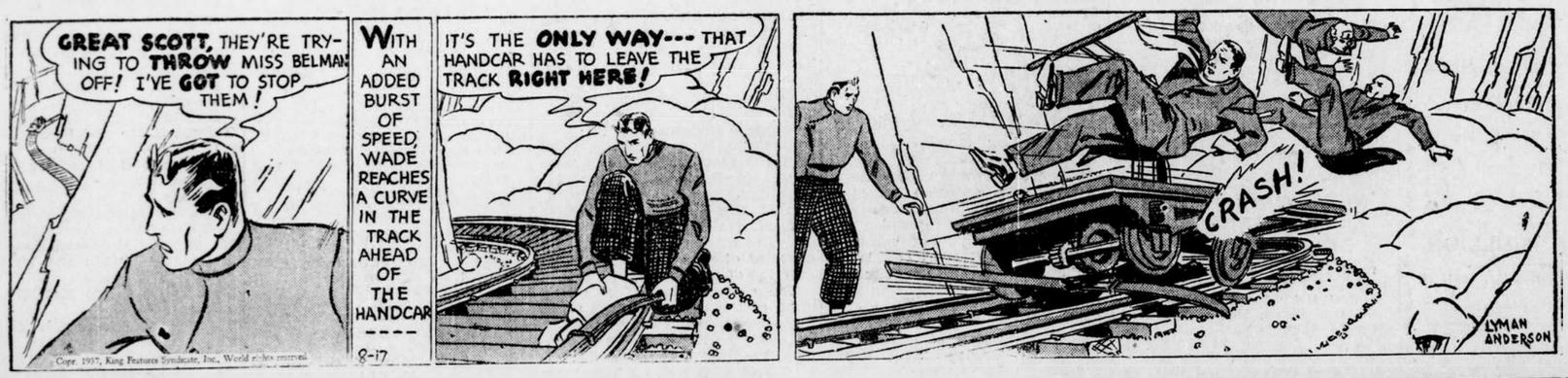
BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, wires to the 'United Press' from Bhusawal:

At about 10-20 a.m. to-day 411 Down Mixed train was derailed at miles 521-1/2 between Wardha and Majri stations on the Wardha-Ballarshah section, nearly two miles north of Majri station. No passengers or railway staff have been injured. Two third-class bogies, three parcel vans and 15 covered wagons have been completely derailed and the permanent way seriously damaged. Through traffic has been interrupted but arrangements are being made for transhipment of passengers and mails. To-day's south-bound Grand Trunk Express will tranship to-morrow morning into north-bound Grand Trunk Express at the scene.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER


GREAT SCOTT, THEY'RE TRYING TO THROW MISS BELMAR OFF! I'VE GOT TO STOP THEM!
WITH AN ADDED BURST OF SPEED, WADE REACHES A CURVE IN THE TRACK AHEAD OF THE HANDCAR
8-17
IT'S THE ONLY WAY--- THAT HANDCAR HAS TO LEAVE THE TRACK RIGHT HERE!
CRASH!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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